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Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOTHERLESS.

"I wish she had not died," she said—
The words were soft and low;
"Most little girls like me, papa,
Have dear mammas, you know.

"There's Lula Hart next door. I think
It's nice to live that way
With some one sitting at the blinds
To watch you while you play.

"I often see her look up quick,
And smile at some one there;
And when she laughs and hides away,
She knows some one will care.

"The time she fell and hurt her arm,
Oh, how her mamma cried,
And kissed her, too. I often wish
My mamma hadn't died."

KENNETH'S AMBUSCADE.

A Charming Story.

"Three girls domiciled in the very next room. There's an end of my writing for one month at least!"

Kenneth Ross pushed his papers into a confused heap, and lighted a segar in a sort of quiet despair.

"There are my cousins; Flora, Alice, Aymer and Rosa Fernall—blue eyes, black eyes, and melting gray. By the way that monkey Rosa isn't bad looking. I rather fancy that peculiar shade of filbert brown hair, and big gray eyes, and cheeks where the blood flutters like a pink pennon. Rosa Fernell would make a tolerable study for my next heroine—I may as well put her to some useful purpose. Heigho!"

Kenneth Ross paused a moment, as the peal of girlish laughter echoed in the adjoining appartment.

"They are laughing at me. I'll wager my opal scarf. Girls always think a bachalor fair game; they've no more respect for the dignity of man than so many Brazilian monkeys!"

And Mr. Ross looked rather complacently in the mirror opposite, which reflected an oval brown face, with shining black hair and mustache, brilliant dark eyes, and a mirthful, spirited mouth.

Tap! tap! tap! sounded softly on the panel of his door even while he was engaged in taking this personal survey of himself, and he had just time to take his feet off the table before Miss Flora Edgeworth put her sunshiny little head into the room.

"Cousin Kenneth, are you there?"

"Yes."

"May we come in?"

"Why, you'll come in whether I grant permission or not, and may as well say—Yes"

"I just want the girls to see what a dear little scholarly den you have got here, all hung with pictures and meerschaums and deer's horns, and darling, dismal skulls, and—"

Flora threw open the door and admitted her companions—rosy, laughing damsels of eighteen and twenty one

"Here he is, girls; the old bechalor, as he appears in his native wilds!"

Now, I tell you what, young ladies," said Mr. Ross, throwing his half smoked cigar deliberately out of the window, "I must trouble you to be a little less unceremonious."

For Alice and Flora had pounced upon his loose manuscript, and were already laughing over the rather illegible chirography.

Miss Fernall stood near the door, a little confused, and very pretty, in her blushes and uncertainty.

"Alice! Flora! don't!" she appealed.

"It's no use, Miss Rosa," said Kenneth desparingly, "Giris, will you be so kind as to leave my writing desk alone? There is no use looking in that drawer, either, unless you are particularly interested in blacking brushes and old boots."

"How can you Flora?" pleaded the shocked Rosa.

"Oh. my, girls!" twittered Miss Edgeworth, estatically, "here's a bottle of real Farina cologne. Out with your pocket handkerchiefs—be quick!"

But Mr. Ross preserved a stately silence.

"Don't be cross, Kenneth," said Flora, sprinkling a scented dew on her yellow curls from the slender, foreign shaped bottle. "We're going to the postoffice now. Rosa Fernall has written a twelve page letter to her sweetheart out in Canada—"

"Flora!" exclaimed Rosa Fernall, turning scarlet.

"And pursued the relentless Flora, we're going to post it. Come, girls, the sun is getting more oppressive every minute."

And the next moment Mr. Ross was left alone in the summer silence of the room, with heavy musk roses nodding at the open casement, and the dreamy murmur of maple boughs and far-off bees in his ear.

"A twelve page letter to her sweetheart!" pondered Mr. Kenneth with a very ominous contraction of his eyebrows. "She must have had something very interesting to write. I wonder who is, Canada, eh? I wish it was Van Dieman's Land."

Mr. Ross rose from his easy chair, and began to walk up and down the floor.

"It's too confounded hot to brea the here!" he said, impatiently, taking up his straw hat, "I'll go and take a tramp in the woods. Twelve pages! what could she have found to fill up twelve pages?"

Flora Edgeworth had succeeded in planting a thorn in her cousin's breast, all unconscious though she had been.

The sun was low in the cloudless western sky, when Kenneth Ross returned from his abstracted ramble in the woods, and the wide old fashioned country house was very still, as he ascended the oaken staircase, and went absently along the corridor towards his own apartment.

"Hallo!"

Mr. Ross gazed vacantly around the room with something of the bewildered feeling that might have belonged to the eastern prince, when he found himself transported from pole to pole in an enchanted dream.

"I'm in the wrong room I do believe, for there is Flora Edgeworth's white zephyr shawl on the bed, and Rosa's black velvet Derby hat, and no end of ribbons and g loves, and lace collars on the bureau. I don't see how I ever came to make such a blunder—I must have been in a brown st dy!"

He balanced the coquettish little black veivet "Derby hat" on his hand as he spoke.

"So this is the fashionable style of the chapeau, eh? It certainly is a fact that women borrow their dress ideas now-a-days from the nobler sex. This is just a *fac simile* of my last summer's tile, and that little sacque with the big horn buttons is my cutaway coat over again. I wonder now whether Rosa's little hat would fit me?"

Mr. Ross adjusted the article of dress on one side of his curls jauntily, and viewed himself, not ill-pleased in the mirror.

"Upon my word, it don't look so bad, only this long, flapping vail is confoundedly in the way. And now where's the sacque. A little tight in the sleeve, but otherwise quite a decent fit, if a fellow holds his arm well back. There's Alice's blue muslin dress. I've two minds and a half to put it on, just for the fun of the thing.

A momentary silence ensued, followed by the rustling of muslin.

"Don't meet round my waist by good six inches, but I can hold it up. I wonder what makes the thing drag on the floor and hang 'round one's legs so. Oh! I know, the crinoline ought to go under."

For the "dignity of manhood" we are reluctant to chronicle the fact that our hero, intent on the tableaux solitaire, did actually then and there proceed to the closet, and piratically take down a hoop-skirt, which he solemnly put on!

"Jupiter! how comical it feels!" he ejaculated, with an amused face; "why, I should not dare to go within a yard of a vase or statuette, and I'm quite certain I should swamp all the chairs and tables I came near. Bother this trailing muslin—always in the way."

For Mr. Ross had unthinkingly plunged his masculine boot through the delicate fabric of the dress.

"I'm not certain but that I should make quite a nice looking woman," mused Kenneth, strutting backwards and forwards before the mirror, with his Derby hat balanced daintily, and the blue muslin revealing about a foot and a half of calf-skin boot and trousers. "On the whole!—Tomb of the prophet! Is that the giris?"

Mr. Ross gave a blindly desperate jerk at his sacque, and a pull at the crinoline, bus all in vain.

The sweet gay voices, intermingled here and there with a ringing laugh, or a snatch of song, drew nearer and nearer.

For an instant Mr. Ross wildly contemplated a rush through the hall to his own door, but a moment's reflection convinced him that such a retreat would be simply impossible.

"I must stay and face it out," he thought with a cold perspiration breaking out on his forehead; but hold on there's the closet. It's just possible they will only stay here a minute or two."

And Mr. Kenneth Ross, totally oblivious of the majesty of man fled precipitately into the closet, tumbling over his crinoline and muslin in a most disastrous manner, and hopelessly spliting open the seams of poor Alice's sacque.

"Why the deuce didn't I think to secure the key?" he thought, as the girls streamed into the room. "However, I can hold tight on to the door handle if any one attempts to get in. If—by Jove—the girls should see me in this rig, I should never hear the last of it. I don't see either, why I'm obliged to play the eaves-dropper against my will."

He leaned up against the shelves and breathlessly awaited the progress of events.

"Why," ejaculated a soft voice—Rosa's own, "where's my Derby? Was I careless enough to leave it down stairs? Flora you have hidden it.

"I wonder what you'll accuse me of next," said Flora, in an injured voice.

"You told Mr. Ross that Cousin Simon's letter was to—to—"

"Your sweetheart. Well, he ought to be, I'm sure. Mr. Simon Montrose is the handsomest young man I know."

"Oh, Flora, he don't compare with Mr. Ross."

"Rosa Fernall, be honest," said Flora, speaking indistinctly; with two or three hair pins in her cherry mouth, "which do you like the best, cousin Ken. or Simon Montrose?"

"Flora!"

"Tell me, now, honestly."

The answer came in a low, half inaudible voice—

"Kenneth!"

The heart under Alice's sacque gave great joyous leap.

Mr. Kenneth Ross' head came in contact with something on the upper sheif, and down came a rain of band-boxes on his occupant.

There was an instant's terrified silence, and then all the girls began to scream in chorus.

"Mercy!" ejaculated Alice, "what is it?"

"How silly we all are!" said Rosa, tremulously; "it is only the cat."

"As if a cat could make such a noise as that," sobbed Flora. "Call Uncle John—bring a revolver! Alice, do look and see what it is."

"No, you look," faltered Alice, retreating behind the bureau.

"I'll look myself" said Rosa Fernall, bravely advancing to the rescue.

But when the door handle refused to turn even she blanched.

"Some one is holding the door inside. Call the men."

"There is no necessity," quoth a voice from behind the pannels.

And the next moment the closed door flew open, and crinoline, and a countenance whose utter sheepishness can never be described.

"Cousin Ken!" shrieked Flora.

"Mr. Ross," faltered Miss Fernall.

"Why, it can't be possible," ejaculated Alice.

And then the three girls clung to each other in paroxysms of laughter.

"The fact is, ladies," commenced Kenneth, confusedly, "I—won't some one help me off with this mouse-trap of a hoop skirt. Miss Alice I'm very sorry I've split your sack open, but—well, if you don t stop laughing, I can't explain, that's the long and the short of it."

But Rosa Fernall had stopped laughing already, and the pink of her cheeks was deepening into scarlet.

She had just remembered the words carelessly spoken in that very room, not five minutes ago.

In an inexplicably short space of time Mr. Ross had torn off his feminine adornments and fled ignominously, followed by the peals of laughter of his cousin and Alice Aymer.

Rosa—strange little piece of contradiction—had began to cry.

"Poor little thing, she's hysterical," said Aunt Meg, who had just appeared on the scene.

But Rosa Fernall was not hysterical.

The full delicious moon of a summer was in the mid heaven that night, as Kenneth Ross strolled into the garden moodily puffing at a cigar, and contemplating the feasibility of leaving quiet Warburgh to avoid the girl's sarcasm.

"I was a fool," quoth Kenneth aloud, "but—who's there?"

It was Rosa, with two or three white clover pinks in her hand, coming from the lower part of the garden.

And by the full, brilliant moonlight Kenneth saw the traces of tears on her cheek.

"Rosa, you have been crying."

"No, I haven't!"

And to prove the truth of her assertion, Rosa began to cry afresh.

"Look here, Rosa," said the young man gravely, "I have been thinking of leaving Warburgh to-morrow."

"But," pursued Mr. Ross, "I'll stay if—if—you'll only tell me to my face what you told my cousin when I was hidden away like a foolish rat in a trap, Rosa. Speek to me, little one!"

"What shall I tell you?" faltered Rosa.

"That you love me! that you will be my dear and cherished wife!"

And she told me so, in the languag lovers best like to hear.

And Mr. Kenneth Ross stayed in Warburgh and braved the ridicule of Alice and Flora, with little Rosa marshalled on his side.

But he never read the girls any more homilies on the dignity of manhood or the majesty of human nature.

To use Miss Flora's expressive language, "it wouldn't have gone down!"

The Fashions.

(From Courer's Street, Salon and Shop.)

GLOVES.

Two dollars is asked for the best two-buttoned gloves—excepting the seamless—for which two dollars and a half is asked. Ladies who buy these gloves should always get a size smaller than they usually require. Four, six, and sometimes eight buttoned are worn for evening. White, with the palest tints of chair or flesh color, cream and lavender are generally chosen. Colors to match the suit are always the best taste for the street. For calling or for dressy occasions the medium shades are preferred. Such gloves when two buttoned are elaborately embroidered with white.

FANS.

Fans have taken their place among the most costly necessities of an evening or full dress toilet. Among the fashionable varities are tortoise shell and the white or delicately tinted silk or satin, covered with rich point lace, point applique, or with black thread lace. Generally the sticks are mother-of-pearl, though occasionally they are of amber. With mother-of-pearl sticks, the cost is about $45; with amber, they are from $100 to $125. With jewelled handles they cost from $75 to over $200.

FULL DRESS CAPS,

which are worn by older ladies, are very dressy affairs. Some are made of black dotted net, others are of white lace finished with appropriate edgings. They fall over the back hair, while the fronts and sides are elaborately trimmed with flowers and feathers and bows of ribbons. Headdresses for young ladies are more simple. They are generally composed of blonde lace with a little ribbon, with a half blown rose, and a trailing spray of buds and leaves.

DOLLY VARDENS.

The Dolly Vardens, or flounced Crotonnes, have to some extent been worn here during the last two or three seasons. Rich silks brocaded with roses, lilies and various other floral designs have been made into overdresses, which worn over plain faille, have made striking and in some instances very effective costumes. Yet it is nevertheless true that these costumes have not achieved any very remarkable success.

PARIS FASHIONS.

In the best circles abroad, a low dress is no longer in style for receptions and dinner parties; it is only thought suitable for ery large soirees or balls. Even for such occasions the grand dames in Paris have adopted a bodice which is a medium between the decollette and the high dress. This is worn with half-long sleeves, while a drapery of tulle and lace, which is arranged in double cross folds edged with lace fluting, forms a chaming berthe for the bodice.

THE Rev. John Brown courted a lady upward of six years, and was so singularly modest and bashful that he had never attempted to kiss her. One day it decurred to him that it would not be a bad thing to do. So, it is recorded he said: "Jane, my woman, we've been acquainted now for six years, an'—an'—I've never got a kiss yet. D'ye think I may take one, my bonnie lass?" The reply was characteristic of the Scottish maiden. "Just as ye like, John," said she, "only be becoming and proper wi' it." "Surely, Janet," said John, "we'll ask a blessin'." The blessing was asked and the kiss exchanged. "Oh, woman," said the enraptured but still devoted minister; "Oh, woman, but it was gude. We'll noo, return thanks." And they did.

THE IRON-TAILED COW.

(From the Boston Journal.)

There was an old Farmer, who lived on the plain,
And kept a fine dairy—no matter his name;
He thrived and grew rich, though no matter how—
'Tis said he was helpfed by his Iron-Tailed Cow!

His cows all produced the richest of milk,
Their coats were as smooth as the softest of silk;
He carded them well—took very great pains
To feed all he could of fresh Brewery grains.

His cans were all filled, and he kept up the flow;
How he did it, his neighbors all wanted to know:
And they tried all they could, but never could find,
Though were blessed with a very inquiring mind.

For so many cans, from the number of cows,
Was a marvel to them, when a part of his mows
Were kept until spring, and sold very high,
And none of his herd ever seemed to be dry.

They vowed and they swore they would find out the way,
And they cudgeled their brains both by night and by day,
At last they concluded their why's and their how's,
That the farmer must certainly shingle his cows!

In order to solve and settle their doubts,
They went to his barn and examined his spouts;
To see if they all went direct to the pail,
And they found a great Cow with a long Iron-Tail!

The milkman who took all the milk from the farm,
Said that milk from *that* cow would do him much harm;
But the *cream* of the joke doesn't *lie* in the pans—
Says the fellow in Boston who looks at the cans.

The farmer at last thought it high time to talk,
Said he'd "heer'd of sich things as burnt sugar and chalk,
And one thing was sartin, to have milk nice,
It never *would* answer *to doctor it twice*!"

Now the Iron-Tailed Cow costs but little to keep,
As all farmers knew—when nothing is cheap—
And *comes* in so handy to fill up the pail,
As she always gives down as you lift up her tail.

This wonderful critter keeps up the supply
When all others fail, and the pastures are dry;
While the rest of the herd break out of the close,
She never runs off, though she runs at the nose!

How good it would be if the people could get
The lacteal stream, as it comes from the teat,
But there's one consolation—for evil deeds past
The Devil will claim all these fellows at last.

This Iron-Tailed Cow must surely dry up,
As twice doctered milk isn't healthy to sup;
And the greedy old farmer was left in the lurch,
And they strained him out quick from the pale of the church!

LEXINGTON, January 9 1872.

The Great Famine in Persia.

(From the N. Y. Post.)

Civilized nations have been inexpressibly shocked at the intelligence received from time to time during the last two years concerning the almost incredible ravages of famine in Persia. But the distance is great, the details have been few, and the popular knowledge of the character and history of the suffering nation is vague. These are the reasons why the sympathy aroused has been so small, and has found as yet but feeble expression in attempts to relieve the sufferers. The misery and loss of life which resulted from the recent war in Europe touched our hearts deeply and aroused us to active benevolence and yet in the number of lives lost and in ghastly and heartrending incidents, the great war bears but a feeble comparison with the famine of Persia.

In that unhappy country there has been, for two successive years, an almost entire failure of crops, and when last year closed without rain, it became evident that no relief could be expected until next summer, when the first crops of the year will be harvested. It is also considered doubtful whether even these will be sufficiently abundant to relieve the dearth in any important degree. In any case, up to that time the severity of the famine can hardly abate. The news received yesterday seems to show that it is steadily increasing.

The people in their extremity have been compelled to satisfy the cravings of their hunger by feeding upon husks, refuse and even carrion. They have, in consequence, become the prey of a great epidemic, which is scarcely less destructive of life than the famine itself. The number of persons who have actually perished from starvation and disease it is impossible, in the present confusion, to estimate accurately, but reports from some of the great cities, where estimates are possible, say that a quarter of the population are already dead and that many of the villages are entirely depopulated. The whole population of Persia was not far from 8,000,000, and the famine extends throughout the country; from these facts we may form some idea of the mortality which has prevailed.

To add to the misfortunes of this miserable people, on the northern frontier of Persia roam the fierce Turkoman tribes of Independent Tartary, traditional foes of all their less uncivilized neighbors. Taking advantage of the exhausted condition of the Persians, they make continual inroads upon the starving people murdering, robbing and ravishing without encountering any serious resistance.

The present dearth is not limited to the cereals which chiefly support human life, but extends to the food of beasts as well. A trustworthy report informs us that more than two-thirds of the carrying animals of Persia have perished, while in certain provinces scarcely any remain. This fact greatly aggravates the ravages of the famine, for in Persia all traffic is carried on by the assistance of beasts of burden, which furnish the only means of exchanging and distributing commodities; these being no longer attainable, it becomes very difficult to forward supplies from one point to another. As regards access to the remoter provinces, it is said that if both beasts of burden and supplies were provided, the animals would need more than they could carry to support them while traversing the expanse of desoiated territory, where no forage nor anything green can be procured. On and near the seacoast in Southern Persia, it has proved less difficult to relieve the suffierers. Here the English East Indian government is doing something to discharge the duty which the whole world owes to this afflicted nation. But even here the supply is not equal to the demand; and most shocking accounts come from Bushire, one of the sea-coast provinces which the English are trying to supply with food. It is said that women and children are daily trampled to death in the frantic struggle which takes place when the rations of rice are distributed by the East Indian officers. In the remoter provinces, where there is not even this relief, what must be the condition of the people? The Persian government is a wretchedly inefficient despotism, incapable of taking any measures for the benefit of the people. At the capital, Teheran, a daily pittance from the treasury of the Shah is distributed. It is believed by many, though with how much truth it is impossible to say, for such reports are always current in times of scarcity, that large stores of grain are still hoarded by speculators, who seek to profit by the general misery.

Our nation, with its vast wealth and its prosperity, should do something to alleviate the wretchedness of these poor people in the far East. The progress of science and the mechanical arts, which has brought together the ends of the earth for purposes of commerce, has extended equally the possibilities and the obligations of charity. Such is the present state of financial correspondence, that a gift made here to-day may be applied to-morrow to the purchase of food in Bombay, and in a week our paper money may become rice in the mouths of a starving mother and her dying brood by "Oman's green water."

AGRICULTURAL.

ECONOMY OF LONG FURROWS.

A German agricultural journal observes that farmers usually pay little attention to the length of the furrows to be plowed in a field, and yet great waste of time and labor is the necessary consequence of unsuitable arrangements in this respect. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow requires more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line, and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns, may be shown by the following calculations: In a field 225 feet long, 5½ hours out of 10 are spent in redirecting the plow, with a length of 575 feet, 4 hours are sufficient for the purpose, and when the plow; can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only 1½ hours of the daily working time are consumed. Hence the rule to make the furrows as long as circumstances will admit.

HARVESTING CORN.

Colonel Harris says, in the last number of the Agriculturist: "I believe corn will yet be harvested as we harvest wheat—cut with a reaper, bound into bundles of a convenient size for pitching, and then thrashed or husked by a big machine driven by ten horses or a steam engine. It must be powerful enough to take in a bundle at a time, strip off the ears and husk them, and the stalks as they pass through can be cut up and elevated by a straw carrier. I believe in less than ten years we shall see hundreds of such machines traveling from farm to farm as thrashing machines now do, and we shall wonder how we ever get along without."

MANURE—THE WINTER CROP.

The industrious and thoughtful Farmer always finds something to occupy his hands and his thoughts. Each season of the year has its claims upon him and Winter is no exception. The great Winter crop is Manure, and too little attention has been paid to this; it is the mother of all other crops and deserves special attention. The forest trees have produced a good crop of leaves; the Autumn frosts and winds have brought them to the ground; there they lay for the farmer to take up and convey to some outhouse or shed to be used in bedding stables; they contain a large per centage of potash, just what the Summer crops will be glad to find. The ordinary Winter business of the farmer does not call for much exercise of his team, and if he has several horses most of them may be entirely idle. In such cases it is an excellent plan to have a team hauling muck for use in the stables and sheds. If there is no swamp in the neighborhood, the settlings at the bottom of dry ponds or sunken spots at the foot of hills, will furnish excellent material for composting with stable manure. The carcasses of all animals dying upon the farm should be covered with a foot or more of muck or earth, which will absorb the gases from their decay, and furnish valuable fertilizing materials. Ditches are to be opened and the banks hauled to some convenient place to make compost. A Farmer's success in growing Summor crops will be measured by his success in making a good winter crop of manure.

Now the best way to apply the manure crop is another question which the farmer should decide. If it is to be applied to the next corn crop, it should be drawn to, and spread on the ground as it is made. This costs little or nothing; the team is idle and so is farmer or hired man. A little exercise will be useful to both man and team and may be used in this way to advantage. There will be plenty of time to do this while the ground is bare; then go a sleighing when the ground is covered with snow. Thus the time may be nicely divided between duty and pleasure.

The manure crop is not to sell, and convert immediately into cash, but is none the less valuable on that account. It is the basis on which to make other crops readily convertible into cash, and he who has a good crop of manure and properly applies it is pretty sure of having other good crops to sell. Farmers should do more thinking,—have more conversation with others of their profession. "Iron sharpeneth iron," and some minds rust for want of being rubbed against other minds, in social conversation. Let nothing rust; keep your ideas, and your implements bright and clear.—A. M., in American Stock Journal.

FRESH EGGS.

A correspondent says: The way to have fresh eggs at all seasons of the year, and the only way I know of, is to have a breed of hens that will lay in the winter as well as in the summer. In order to accomplish this: 1. Get the hens. 2. Keep them well; give them a variety of food—pounded bone in the winter to take the place of gravel in the summer. 3. Give them warm roosting places; a hen that is kept poor and cold and half frozen every night will not lay an egg the next day. A good hen is like a grist mill; if we expect big grists we must fill the hopper. 4. Hatch out early pullets to lay in the fall while the old hens are moulting, as they will stop laying for a few days during this process, and keep mostly pullets over winter, as they will lay more eggs the first year than the second year, and so on. There is scarcely a day in the whole year that I do not bring fresh eggs from the barn to the house.

THE cold is so great in Italy this winter that there has been skating in Florence and Naples, for the first time in many years.

RESTS.

BY MARY A. WIDDWELL.

"There is no music in a rest,
But there is music's making!"
For melody is best expressed
By pause and re-awaking.

The skilled musician strikes the keys;
His sweet voice joins in singing;
He seeks not perfect harmonies
In tones forever ringing:

But mark the "rests" that lie between
With pauses full and rounded;
And clearer where they intervene
Succeeding notes are sounded.

God writes the music of our lives
In strains of rare completeness:
From Him the melody derives
What'er it has of sweetness.

The Grand Composer orders all
According to His pleasure
And makes life's changes great and small,
Complete the rhythmic measure.

He writes it plainly—every line
A tender benefaction;
And still we murmur and repine
At "rests" of forced inaction.

Faith sees how, in His love sublime,
With patience unabating,
A loving father marks the time
Of all our weary waiting;

And how our notes made sweet and strong,
Where discord cometh never,
Shall swell at last the angel's song,
Forever and forever. —*Hearth and Home.*

VARIETIES.

THERE are one hundred miles of ice on the Hudson river averaging ten inches in thickness.

IN Salem, Massachusetts, it is announced that the doctors have got up a "corner" on small pox, and advanced the price of vaccination to two dollars an arm.

A FARMER saw an advertised recipe to prevent wells and cisterns from freezing. He sent his money, and received the answer, "Take in your well or cistern on cold nights and keep it by the fire."

IN Brooklyn, a few days since, a lad was observed standing in front of a dwelling and supporting a large bulletin board inscribed: "Waiting for $3 37," the debt of the family for groceries being thus advertised.

A NEWBURYPORT (Mass) woman lately became the happy mother of triplets, one of which has black hair, one red, and the other white. She won't have to tie pieces of ribbon on them to tell them apart.

A MAN has just been arrested in Illinois for murdering his step-daughter fifteen years ago. Her sister, who witnessed the deed, now grown to womanhood, has braved her father's threats and caused his arrest.

"PUTTY-EYED monster" is what appeared in the paper of a Tennessee editor who wrote with respect. "pretty aged minister." The sons of the minister "interviewed" the editor the next morning with shot-guns.

A CRAZY man having got into the gallery of the Senate of the United States during a rambling debate, was taken out, the sergeant-at-arms telling him that he was out of place in the gallery. "That's so," said the lunatic, "I ought to be on the floor with the Senators."

THE ceiling of the new Paris Opera will be made of copper, consisting of a multitude of plates screwed together, and capable of being at any time disjointed. This roofing will be movable, so that the height of the theatre may be regulated at pleasure.

THE Chicago Times says of the stringent law recently enacted by the Radical Legislature of Illinois. "It's a nice law, that new temperance statuet. You can get drunk, larrup your wife and knock smithereens out of the furniture, and then make the man who sold you the virus pay all the damage."

A YOUNG lady who had been chosen Engrossing Clerk in the Minnesota Senate, resigned because she thought some of the votes had been given grudgingly. Such delicate sensitiveness will never do if the fair ones hope to become officeholders. We are glad to be informed, however, that the lady in question was immediately re-elected by a hearty majority.

MATTHEW GREATHEAD, of Richmond Yorkshire, said to be the oldest Freemason in England, died December 31st. He was in the 102d year of his age, and was born at High Cunniscliffe, near Darlington, on the 23d of April, 1870. He entered the Lennox Lodge, No. 123, of Freemasons, in the year 1797 and was a member seventy-five years.

A HEARTY laugh, which is ever in order, stirs up the physical man from the centre to the circumference, and tends to improve the whole physical and spiritual being. It promotes animal health and spirits, and is to the man what the tides are to the ocean; it stirs up the sluggish depths, prevents stagnation, and keeps the whole system fresh and welcome. It is what the gulf stream is to the ocean, a vivifying and warming element. The convulsion produced by hearty laughter penetrates to the minutest blood vessels, and causes the blood to flow with freshened impulse.

HON. JAMES BROOKS writes to the New York Express, describing the Malay divers; "We are just entering the British city of Singapore. Our first novelty is the Malay divers, who, in little boats, are swarming about our steamer, and diving after every sixpence or penny we throw overboard—sure to get them, too, before they reach the bottom. They are the most wonderful swimmers and divers I ever saw, and one cannot help emptying one's pockets to see them dive after the coin. These swarms of swimmers seem to fill the water all around us, and their cries and clamors and intent earnestness in watching the passengers throw over their coin can hardly be described."

AN amusing episode occured on Thursday morning in the Hunter's Point bible war. Just as the reading of the scriptures had commenced, at the opening of the school, a little girl accidentally sneezed. The sneezing proved contagious, and the solo was followed by a prolonged sneezing chorus from all parts of the room, the principal while consulting with his assistants as to how to put an end to the disorder, making a nasal contribution to the general din. Eight of the loudest sneezers were called up and flogged, but it proved ineffectual, and the sneezing continued throughout the day. The peculiar sensitiveness of the nasal membranes on that day has not yet been explained.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday Jan. 27, 1872.

NOTHING has yet been done by our Radical Congress about the abolition or the collection of the Income Tax for 1871 and the impression is steadily gaining ground that it will not be abolished. If it should be abolished it would be the means of turning too many thieves out of office, and possibly might interfere with GRANT's renomination.

GRANT has made good a defalcation of his own, by giving his check for five thousand dollars that has been charged to him in the Treasury Department ever since he was an officer in the army. Wonder if the Custom House investigation had anything to do with this settling up of an old account? But he paid no interest on it. He should be required to do that.

IT is now given out as the reason GRANT did not invite ALEXIS to put his feet under the mahogany at the White House is that the Grand Duke did not make him a present. The next time ALEXIS visits Washington he should go prepared with the deed for a house and lot or something else of value if he desires to eat drink and smoke with our USELESS.

IF the resignation of THIERS, as President of the French Republic should prove final and irrevocable, the career of ended. What will follow it is not easy to conjecture, but monarchy will be the finality. A military dictatorship will pave the way to a restoration of monarchical government, and whichever party is ascendant in the army will obtain the throne.

SENATOR GRAHAM deserves the thanks of the Press for offering his bill in regard to the libel law. It should receive, as it will no doubt receive, the vote of every man in the Legislature whose record is pure and above suspicion. Such a law, which is just and fair to all parties, will be distasteful only to certain shystering lawyers, here and elsewhere, whose main incomes have been derived by inducing parties to bring suit and rob publishers, themselves bagging the largest share of the plunder, and other scoundrels and thieves whom the present law in a great measure saves from exposure.

LATE last evening we received a pamphlet of sixty-eight pages issued by J. M. M'CLURE, Esq., late Deputy Attorney General, and who was removed from office because he assisted in exposing the EVANS embezzlement. Mr. M'CLURE says his object in issuing the same is to show that his charges "were not unfounded," and "to aid the Legislature in making the investigation which Governor GEARY will undoubtedly recommend, and which all those who have at heart the public weal do most earnestly demand." It is a complete history of a bold and successful conspiracy, from which we intend soon to give our readers the cream.

PRETTY GOOD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Relative to the nomination of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for President of the United States, it is remarked that the gentlemon cannot really be prevailed upon to accept, unless he can get a lease of the office for nine hundred and ninety-nine years."

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Radicals of the Fourth Senatorial District have nominated HENRY W. GRAY to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator CONNELL. He is a member of the Philadelphia Councils, a member of the Building Commission, and was nominated by the "Ring." The *Age* says:

His hands are in every suspicious scheme. While in the Building Commission he forced himself into the Common Council, to take care of the interests of the body to which he is attached, to vote supplies for the use of himself and colleagues. Not content with holding two offices, he has now been nominated for a third by the joint efforts of the police and General Grant's office holders. He was not the choice of the masses of the party to which he belongs. They would have beat him at the nominating elections if his ruffians and bullies, emboldened by a late judicial decision, had not come to the polls with deadly weapons and shot men for daring to cast their ballots for another candidate. The "shoot, shoot" principle was adopted, and delegates chosen by force and fraud, not by free ballots.

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Day*, a Republican paper, edited by ALEX. CUMMINGS, Esq:

The movement to bring out Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency is more general and more earnest than some of our citizens may suppose. The proposition of the Pittsburgh POST, which has been repeatedly and cordially endorsed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other leading journals of the West, meets with great favor in Philadelphia, many of whose most intelligent and substantial citizens have taken counsel together and resolved to do all in their power to secure the nomination of the great American railroad king, and one of the ablest men in the country, for the chief magistracy of the nation. No one who knows Colonel SCOTT doubts that he posseses all the ability and integrity requisite to an honest and successful administration of the federal government. His capacity to perform Herculean executive duties has already been conclusively proved, and his political sagacity is known by his friends to be both extensive and acute.

THE GAZETTE ON THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Our ancient neighbor, the *Gazette* has suddenly woke up to the fact that there is an attempt being made to so amend the Constitution that intelligent foreign born white citizens shall have at least an equal chance with negroes for the Presidency. The fact that the *Gazette* was so long in discovering the existence of this movement, no doubt fully accounts for its bitter opposition to it, now that it has found it out.

It bases its sudden attack upon the idea of liberalization upon the text furnished by our colleague of the New York *World*, who called the attention of foreign born citizens to the fact that in the United States House of Representatives on the 9th instant, the Republican majority refused to consider the following amendment to the Federal Constitution:

Naturalized citizens are hereby made eligible to the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

This statement by our Democratic colleague, which is sustained by the record of the proceedings in Congress, moves the *Gazette* to say that it believes that "there are few if any Republican journals in the country that are not willing to oppose any such amendment." Ever since the proposal to amend the Constitution, as suggested, was made, we have known that "nearly if not all" the Radical journals of the country were opposed to it, but this authoritative admission of our cotemporary is chiefly valuable, because it is not open to the charge of partisan misrepresentation. It is the authoritative statement of a leading and recognized organ of the Radical party that it is "opposed to any such amendment" that will make an intelligent naturalized white citizens the equal of an ignorant negro in the race for the Presidency. The *Gazette* puts the matter in the following light:

By leaving all other public offices open to citizens of foreign birth, ample rooms given for the most ambitious, and at the same time the country is not deprived of the valuable services of that portion of its people.

If, as the *Gazette* seems to imply, this question is simply one of gratifying political ambition, and not one of doing justice to a large class of most excellent and worthy citizens, it is at fault in its conclusions, for it would be only just as natural for the "most ambitious" naturalized citizens to seek for the Presidency, as for the "most ambitious" native born citizens to do the same. But the *Gazette* flatters itself that the country will not be "deprived of the valuable services" of our naturalized citizens even though they are denied a portion of the privileges accorded to negroes. Certainly not, in Radical estimation. They can still pay taxes, fight in time of war, and vote the proscriptive leaders of the Radical party into power. These are the "valuable services" that the Radical managers so highly appreciate.

In still a different sense the *Gazette* opposes the amendment, and sums up its opposition in the following remarkable chunk of wisdom:

The Presidency, however, is an office requiring such a thorough knowledge of, and identification with, all the interests and peculiarities of the country, that the desirability of having only men to fill it whose whole lives have been spent here, is at once apparent.

How the *Gazette* can hold this opinion and still think that GRANT is fit for one, much less two Presidential terms, we cannot possibly imagine. We would like for it to explain in what single particular General GRANT possesses a thorough knowledge of the country, its interests, its requirements, the principles of our government, and wherein he possesses the remotest approach to that statesmanship which is absolutely requisite to administer the government. General GRANT possesses none of the requirements laid down by the *Gazette* as absolutely necessary in a President. He is confessedly ignorant of everything that pertains to statesmanship, does not know the peculiarities of the various sections of the country, and has not even a moderate comprehension of the public interests, much less being identified with them.

Now is it not barely possible that we have many naturalized citizens, the larger portions of whose lives have been spent here; who are statesmen by education and experience, who are in every way identified with the interests of the country and GRANT'S superior in every particular, so far as talent ability and fitness for civil positions go? Why should they be considered unfit for the position of President while a negro who has lived in this country all his life is eligible although he may not possess a single ability.

But our cotemporary having started out with the determination to show that a naturalized citizen is not to be trusted with the office of President, declares:

Nor is it to be supposed that a man who has passed a large portion of his life in one country, can ever wholly and entirely lose his sense of allegiance to that country, no matter how long he might live in another, and the love of the father land, might easily, in a foreign-born President of the United States, cease to be a virtue and become a vice.

This doctrine dates back to the days of the alien and sedition laws, and has animated the anti-Democratic party ever since. JOHN ADAMS and his followers believed that a foreigner ought to remain in this country twenty-one years before he was entitled to the privilege of a vote, or in fact any other privilege of citizenship. Proscription of the foreign-born citizens was the cardinal creed of the Federal and Know Nothing parties, and the present Radical party is simply the outgrowth of the two, possessing all the proscriptive and centralizing principles of them both.

It was the Democratic party that relieved foreign-born citizens of the proscriptions placed upon them in times past, not for partisan effect, but because the Democratic party is founded upon the fullest idea of liberty. The Democratic party will maintain the rights and privileges of all classes of citizens in the future, as in the past without stopping to ask whether these classes vote with it or not, but because the liberties of the many can only be secured by guarding the rights of the few, whenever they are proscribed as a class, and put under political disabilities.

We have often wondered and we still continue to wonder why it is that a large portion of our naturalized citizens support by their votes the party that always proscribes them and seeks to deprive them of their natural and inherent rights. To-day the Radical party is kept in power by the votes of the very men whom the *Gazette* declares it would not trust, and whom it accuses of a "love of the fatherland," which, although a virtue in a private citizen, would doubtless "in a foreign born President," "become a vice." We ask our naturalized fellow citizens of all nationalities if they can consistently support a party that thus openly doubts their loyalty to the country they have adopted, because they loved its institutions. The sentiments of the *Gazette* are the sentiments of the leaders of the party, that are now and always were the enemies of the naturalized citizens.

The *Gazette*, which by long experience in its own party caucusses, knows how deftly the web of demagoguism is woven tries to create the impression that this proposal to amend the Constitution is the trick of demagoguery and asks:

But as the *World* calls the attention of foreign born citizens to the action of the Republicans in Congress upon the matter, we should like to have the *World* say whether *it* is in favor of the proposed amendment, or is merely guilty of a bit of demagogueism!

Our New York colleague is fully able to answer for himself, but we will say that if the *Gazette* had read the files of the *World* as well as those of all the Democratic journals in the country, it would have found out months ago that they all pronounced in favor of it. On the 19th of September, 1871, THE POST proposed the amendment, from which time it has met with cordial favor from the Democratic press, and bitter, sneering and proscriptive opposition from the Radical press throughout the country, a fact that ought to be well known to the *Gazette* by this time.

DEMANDING RECOGNITION.

The colored voters of the city of Philadelphia held a mass meeting in that city on the night of the 16th inst. to take action upon the existing condition of affairs, and see what could be done to secure recognition at the hands of the white Radicals who are perfectly willing that the negro shall vote the Radical ticket, but nothing more. A Mr. WEIR made a speech in which he complained bitterly of the way in which the colored race are treated by the American people and said that no one must suppose that the wickedness that the foreigner evinces towards the colored man he brings from his home; it is simply a desire not to appear green in a new country. It is but a base and wicked imitation, for he finds the doors of the workshops, factories and school houses closed against the colored man and his children. "The American people alone are to blame."

He was followed by a Mr. PURVIS who handled the Radical leaders roughly, telling his hearers that it was only the votes of the colored men that the Radical office-seekers were after and giving them and the public to understand that "investing the colored man with the ballot was simply saving the life of the Republican party, and that ballot to-day is used to keep that party in power. What is the reward? There are four colored men turnkeys in station houses. They did not ask for appointments but for justice. The Republican party owed them place, position and power, and he demanded them. But he wanted his brethren to be men before they were soldiers. Not to be carried away by the tinsel and show of swords and epaulets; not to be ready to fight for a government that did not recognize them." The following resolution, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we call upon the six thousand colored voters of Philadelphia, the fourteen thousand colored voters of the State, and the eight hundred thousand colored voters throughout the country, to see to it that no claimant for our suffrages, who cannot give so plain an act of justice as this his support, can have neither our influence nor our votes.

Now we shall see whether the white office seeker will satisfy the claims of the colored men. It will be seen that the colored votes claimed in Philadelphia, and the State at large, represent almost exactly, the Radical majorities in October last.

A DETERMINED effort will be made to turn the notorious Senator CLAYTON of Arkansas out of his seat. The Committee has already been organized, and witnesses are being summoned. Most extraordinary revelations of Federal, Radical and carpet-bag corruption may be looked for.

CASTE IN SCHOOLS.

The "oldest" professes to be happy because THE POST is right on the question of colored children in Common Schools. We are glad that at last it comprehends our position on this subject, and we trust that it will properly apply the knowledge it has obtained, and that it and the leaders of its party will take to themselves the lesson we have tried to instil.

People of the Democratic faith do not surrender their convictions when they insist that Radicals shall in good faith uphold the laws that they have forced upon an unwilling people. Radicals are not the persons to complain, and if they do complain they betray very strong symptoms of knavery and hypocrisy. Democrats were always opposed to the doctrine of social equality between the black and white races. They are still opposed to it, and will consistently continue in their opposition thereto, so far as regards themselves.

But at the same time they insist that the Radical leaders shall make good their professions, after having forced legal enactments upon the country which were distasteful to a very large majority of the people. Years ago we stated that the attempt to compel the people to accept these enactments was only an attempt on the part of the Radical leaders to maintain themselves in power by conferring the elective franchise upon the negro, trusting to control his vote in their interest. Time and events have fully vindicated our assertion. Your superfine Radical is perfectly willing that the negro shall vote him in power; but there the negro's privileges must end. He must neither hold office nor send his childaen to white schools. Now Democrats only insist that Radicals shall make good their own words and practice that equality of race that they have been so long preaching, and not play the hypocrite for the purpose of securing the colored man's vote.

The *Gazette* indulges in the following fine strain:

Education is a common property of all taxpayers under our present system. The little applicant for a seat in the public school is sustained by the law, and no one has a right to ask is he white, is he Catholic, Jew or Protestant? The peoples' colleges are open to all comers, and when the blessings of education are withheld from any class of our people, we say let the common schools be wiped out of existence, for it would be much better that ignorance should rule rather than that caste should predominate.

Very well. Suppose we admit all that our cotemporary says. We need not go out of the schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny in search of an illustration. Here the schools are controlled entirely by Radical Boards, and here the colored children are excluded from the schools. Why is this? Do the Radical Boards believe their own professions of equality between the races to be lies? If they do not, why do they refuse to admit the colored children into the schools? Let the *Gazette* ask *them* this question and make them give categorical answers. Democrats have nothing to do with this. They do not believe in negro equality, but they do insist that Radicals shall either practice the faith they profess or openly renounce it.

But under no circumstances can we agree with the "oldest" that Common Schools should be "wiped out of existence," if negro children are not admitted. Caste will rule anyhow, if we judge from the Radical School Boards, and it is better to prevent ignorance by making some other school arrangements for the colored children.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidential question is daily assuming a more interesting shape, and developing the reasons why the Democratic National Convention should select a candidate who will make success beyond all question. On every hand we meet with the strongest assurances that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT is the man of all others whose names have been mentioned, to assure success from the very opening of an active campaign.

In the first place, he is already immensely popular throughout the Southern States, and his popularity would grow from the day of his nomination until the election, thus deciding in the beginning how the South would go upon the Presidential vote.

The people of the South know that his nomination and election would mean domestic peace and tranquility, renewed prosperity and a complete reunion of the whole people. His would not be a bayonet policy, but the reverse. Instead of seeking to tear down he would build up the national interests of every section of the country. Instead of retarding the development of the natural and inexhaustible resources of the Southern States by usurping unconstitutional and dictatorial powers, or asking Congress to enact laws which deprived the people of the right of self-government, and placed them at the mercy of the Executive, it would be but natural for him, and in keeping with all of his prominent characteristics to assist in this development, as the first and greatest incentives thereto is to relieve the people of these States from all those military and proscriptive restraints that now smother the spirit of progress and development.

These differences between Col. SCOTT and President GRANT, are not only marked, but are well known to the people of the South and would carry that section almost solid for him, insuring not only his triumphant election, but a a permanent restoration of the Union.

In the second place there would be no necessity for the present turmoil and quarreling in Congress over the question of a Civil Service Reform. Colonel SCOTT'S election would of itself work a revolution in the Civil Service of the country, and would be a better assurance that dishonest men would be driven from place and power, than any high sounding act of Congress that could be passed. The vast number of his appointees, as executive officer of the many railroad corporation under his supervision, exceeded only by the service of the government itself, gives the country an idea of the character of the appointments that he would make as the chief executive officer of the government.

In making his appointments he has but two prime requirements: Honesty and capacity to discharge the duties undertaken. Experience goes to show that he has been but seldom if ever mistaken in his appointment of men to places of trust and responsibility, and that he is prompt and energetic in his decisions upon questions that arise as to the administration of the interest in his charge.

It is this sort of executive ability that we want in the Presidential chair, as an assurance to the public that we are to have a Civil Service Reform in fact, and one that will give us an honest Government, energetically and liberally administered,

As an evidence of Col. SCOTT'S honesty, fitness and ability, we quote from our bitter partisan cotemporary, the *Gazette* which says: "In all the compliments it [THE POST] bestows upon that gentleman's [Col. SCOTT] *honesty, integrity* and *ability*, we *fully concur*, and even were he in the field as an actual contestant of GRANT for the Presidential chair, we could do no less." That is just the man that the people desire for their Chief Magistrate.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

At last we have something lucid with reference to the *new* decision of the Legal Tender question by President GRANT'S packed judges. We refer to the remarkably "able" editorial article on the subject in yesterday's *Gazette*. It is not often that the reading public hereabout is furnished with such strikingly able productions, which will be our excuse for the copious extracts we shall make from it. After stating the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, a year or two ago decided in the HEPBURN case, on appeal from the Kentucky court, that the Legal Tender act was not applicable to debts contracted before its passage. In other words that government legal tender bills were not "legal tenders" on contracts made before said bills were authorized, our cotemporary goes on to say:

The apparent justice of this decision caused a general acquiescence by the people, and business which had remained unsettled for years awaiting it, was closed up on the basis thus declared to be legal.

The "apparent justice" of this decision struck almost every one favorably, with the exception of President GRANT and a few of the bondholding aristocrats who control him, and steps were at once taken to overthrow the decision of the Court. The only way to do this was to appoint additional judges who were committed against the decision. After considerable search two men were found ready to morally forswear themselves, for the sake of getting places on the Supreme Bench. These men were Messrs STRONG and BRADLEY, who were nominated by the President and only confirmed by the Senate after GRANT interfered in their behalf in the most undignified manner, alternately threatening and coaxing Senators until a majority was brought over to the support of the President's pledged favorites.

As soon as these venal judges were seated, a test case, which was made up, it is very gravely suspected, at their own suggestion, was put on trial, and Messrs. STRONG and BRADLEY as they had pledged themselves, and as every one knew they would do, overruled the decision of the court, and unsettled all the business relations of the country for the benefit of the bond holders and the aristocratic monopolists. Of this new decision our cotemporary remarks:

Another decision has just been given which reverses the previous one and makes a government greenback a legal tender the payment of all pre-existing debts, and all debts of a private nature. Five of the nine justices concur in this latter decision, which, it is to be hoped, will remain the law for all time.

And yet, if when the Court was constituted of seven judges, four of them concurring, the decision was not allowed to stand, what greater hope is there that it will be allowed to stand as it now is, in the event of another change in the *personnel* of the Court? President GRANT has set the example of imparing the sacredness of decisions of the Supreme Court—or rather destroying the decisions by practically abolishing the Court and constituting another, pledged to decide as he dictates, because a decision does not suit his and the personal interests of a clique of bondholders who surround him. In the same way he can destroy every decision of the court that displeases him, and utterly overthrow that great safeguard of our liberties.

The *Gazette* lays a great deal of stress upon necessity of saving the life of the Government, and the extraordinary powers conferred upon Congress in cases of necessity. Among the super-extraordinary powers which it attributes to Congress, is the following:

Had it been necessary, Congress had the power to ship all the gold out of the country, and for that matter to forever keep it out of use, if it had been found necessary for the preservation of the national life.

Even Congressmen, after reading that, will confess that they have hitherto possessed but limited ideas of statesmanship, and greatly under-estimated the powers of Congress. If the power to remove all the gold out of the country, "and forever keep it out," inheres in Congress, it also has the power to send out all the iron, salt, horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, silver, pewter, rosin, turpentine, pitch, potatoes—in fact, is clothed with the power to pertually banish anything and everything to certainly assure the national salvation.

It is well, however, that Congress did not exercise this great power and perpetually banish gold, otherwise our bond holders, who bought their bonds at thirty-five cents on the dollar, would have found it rather a difficult matter to get their large gold interest upon the face of their bonds.

But as our cotemporary warms up on the subject of making sacrifices to maintain the life of the Government, we like him all the better, and the following sentiment we can endorse without reserve or hesitation:

All citizens were bound alike to support the burdens imposed by war, and therefore, all debts were payable in Government legal tender money.

We like this all the better, because for years we have been trying to convince the *Gazette* that this is the true doctrine. At the city of New York on the 4th of July, 1868, the Democratic party of the United States in Convention assembled, declared precisely the same thing in slightly different words, by saying that "where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

In times past the *Gazette* has denounced us as being repudiators for insisting that all citizens were bound to share the burdens of government alike, and that the claims of the bondholder were no more sacred than the claims of the soldier who had lost a leg or an arm in defence of his country, and that if the crippled soldier was bound to take his thirteen or sixteen dollars per month in currency, worth only forty or fifty cents on the dollar, the bondholder ought to take the same currency for his bonds, bought with that currency and exempted from all taxation, with the interest paid in gold.

That in our estimation would have been sharing the burdens of the Government alike, giving the bondholders no privileges and exemptions that were not shared alike by the crippled soldier or the wife or children of the soldiers slain upon the field of battle. How does it strike our cotemporary, now that he has found out that "all ciiizens were bound alike to support the burdens imposed by war?"

We might stop here but we cannot refrain from making still a further quotation from our cotemporary as follows:

It is to be hoped, we say, that the latest decision may remain the LAW, and that, in case of the death of one of our Supreme Judges, it will not be reversed. The reopening of the question was seriously regretted by many who were opposed to the first decision of the court, as such reversals of judgment at each change in the personnel of the court, tend greatly to weaken the confidence of the public in the stability of their decisions, and the strict integrity which should mark every step of the tribunal upon which we must all depend for the preservation of our rights, liberties and institutions.

Who, we most respectfully ask of our cotemporary, was it, that by a usurpation of powers has weakened the public confidence in the stability of the decisions of that "tribunal upon which we must *all depend for the preservation of our rights, liberties and institutions?*" Was it not ULYSSES S. GRANT, who packed a court with his appointees pledged to a certain decision, and who by the same or some other equally unjustifiable means will override every decision of the Court that he dislikes, if he is longer continued in power?

THE Amendment to Article IV. of the Constitution says: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things, to be seized." Does not this cover the whole case of Messrs. Naylor & Co.?—*Boston Post.*

No, not so long as GRANT is continued as president and is allowed to pack the Supreme Court to do his bidding.

THE following is a list of the Senatorial and Representative Delegates elected from Philadelphia to the next Democratic State Convention.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. Ald Wm. McMullen.	3. Timothy Sloan.
2. Francis L. Moore.	4. Jno. R. Chadwick.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

1. Edward Curry.	10. A. H. Ladner.
2. Anthony A. Laws.	11. John Ferguson.
3. Ald. F. A Devitt.	12. General G. M Zulich.
4. Luke Keegan.	13. Wm. F. Schelble.
5. Dr. Geo. W. Young.	14. John Fullerton.
6. Austin C. Maury.	15. John M'Nulty.
7. John Hamilton, Jr.	6. David Ferguson.
8. James O'Hara.	17. Thos B. Worrell.
9. Charles Thomas.	18. Phillip Donohue.

In the Seventeenth district a resolution was adopted endorsing Chief Justice THOMPSON for the Presidency.

THE estate of the late JAMES FISK, Jr. does not appear to be so large as was supposed and the N. Y. *Sun* thinks that General GRANT should refund the subscription of one thousand dollars to the RAWLINS fund which FISK paid for him. Let him send on the money by express; or he might remit it through the hands of the brother-in-law, Mr. CORBIN.

THE GOLD-ROOM.

AN IDYL.

They come from mansions far up town,
And from their country villas,
And some, Charybdis' gulf whirls down,
And some fall into Scylla's.
Lo! here yonng Paris climbs the stairs,
As if their slope were Ida's,
And here his golden touch declares
The ass's ears of Midas;

It seems a Bacchic, brawling rout
To every business-scorner,
But such, methinks, must be an "out,"
Or has not made a "corner."
In me the rhythmic gush revives:
I feel a classic passion;
We, also, lead Arcadian lives,
Though in a Broad street fashion.

Old Battos, here's is a leading bull,
And Diomed a bear is,
And near them, shearing bankers' wool,
Strides the Tiltonian Charis:
And Atys, there, has gone to smash,
His every bill protested,
While Cleon's eyes with comfort flash—
I have his funds invested!

Mehercle! 'tis the same thing yet
As in the days of Pindar;
The isthmian race, the dust and sweat,
The prize—why, what's to hinder?
And if I twang my lyre at times,
They did so then, I reckon;
That man's the best at modern rhymes
Whom you can draw a check on!

—February Atlantic.

SECRETS OF THE TOILET.

Cosmetics.—How Eyes and Teeth are "Improved" etc.

Under this caption the N. Y. Mail has a long article on the art of reviving faded charms from which the following is taken:

COSMETICS AND THEIR USE.

The various devices resorted to by women to increase their personal charms are so numerous that it would require a volume to describe them with any degree of minuteness. They are not peculiar to the people of this age or country, but have been made use of by women of every country for centuries past. Some, however, have come to light of late years, and if not entirely original they appear so to the majority of their devotees.

To beautify the complexion is one of the first desires of a young lady, and there are an innumerable variety of cosmetics in use for this purpose. Women have used cosmetics from the earliest age, but this practice was never so generally observed as at the present day. All the cosmetics and paints applied to the skin are more or less injurious and stop up the pores of the flesh and also make the complexion sallow. Rouge, carmine, and violet powder and carbonate of magnesia are all used to whiten the face and neck; still they are not altogether harmless. The most dangerous are those which contain sugar of lead and compound of bismuth which are sold under a variety of fancy names by every druggist in the land. They cause spasms, contraction of the muscles, trembling of the hands, and very often end in paralysis. Most cases of paralysis in which physicians have tried in vain to discover the causes, owe their origin to these facial preparations which are so much in vogue, and the use of which can not be too severely condemned.

PAINTING THE FACE.

Painting the face is a very ancient custom, and has been in use among various nations from an early period. It was a favorite practice among the Egyptians, Arabians and the American Indians. At the present time the various parts of the face have to undergo a separate and distinct operation for which different preparations are used. A pure white effect is produced by the application of "white powder" or "enamel" to the skin, which has previously received a coating of cold cream or some preparation of an unctious character in order that the powder may adhere. The whole covering soon becomes dry and exhibits a smooth and compact surface, unless the requisite amount has not been adjusted properly, when an uneven and blotchy appearance is presented, which is usually detected and necessitates a second operation. The enamelling process is practiced by nearly all the *soi disnat* French hair-dressers in this city, and the business is continually increasing. A color is given to the cheek by the application of rouge, *rose de clime*, a curious preparation upon paper, which is moistened with the tip of the finger deposits a rose-red coloring on it which must be rubbed on the cheek immediately. For the lips and nails the preparation *rouge vinaigre* is advantageously used. The eyebrows are rendered attractive by a little charcoal, burnt cork, or pomatum, which is put on by a little ivory or wood instrument resembling a pencil. To complete the process it is necessary to paint or pencil the veins to an air of transparency to the alabaster-like substance of the skin, and is done with a camel's hair brush and a little blue paint. A slight dash of powder enhances the beautiful effect, as any little imperfections will be apt to disappear.

FALSE HAIR.

Artificial or false hair has been worn by almost all civilized nations for thousands of years. The Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Assyrians appear to have been extremely partial to it, and to have worn it in various styles. The blonde hair of the Germans was held in high esteem by the Roman matrons, and the fashion of wearing this kind of hair was universally prevalent. It is related of Queen Elizabeth that she wore an abundance of false red hair, but it was not stated whether this fashion was followed to any great extent. The custom of powdering the hair is also several centuries old, and originated in France. The fashion prevailed to some extent in our grandmothers' day, but fell into disuse at the beginning of the present century.

THE TEETH.

The ancients attached great importance to the teeth in giving an expression to the countenance, and when the natural ones were decayed or lost, artificial teeth were inserted in their places. Solomon compares a fine set of teeth to a flock of sheep even shorn; and Jacob, when he blessed Judah, said, "his teeth shall be white with milk." Artificial teeth have been found in Egyptian tombs, and appear to have been made of hard wood or ivory. In England, about the year 1700, the business of making and cleaning teeth was in the hands of jewellers and silversmiths. The climate of our country seems to have an effect on the teeth, causing them to decay at a very early age; and it is no unusual thing to find a set of artificial teeth in the mouth of a young lady of twenty. The first American dentist was John Greenwood, who practiced in New York about the year 1800, and is said to have carved an entire set of teeth in ivory for General Washington. The manufacture of artificial teeth is of comparatively recent date, and is not more than forty years old. Previous to this they were carved from the ivory tusk of the elephant, or the teeth of the hippopotamus, and also obtained by altering the shape of the teeth of sheep and goats. The first mineral teeth were made in Philadelphia in 1835.

The introduction of plates made of gold, platina, and rubber is familiar to most of us, and the rapid increase of this business is marvelous. It does not always follow that the insertion of artificial teeth will improve the appearance of the mouth, for in many cases the cheeks are sunken, and it is necessary to apply cheek-restorers, generally called "plumpers," to distend the cheeks.

HOW EYES ARE MADE.

Of late years a new branch of business has come into existence, with a view of improving personal appearances. It is the making of artificial eyes. The eyes made a hundred years ago were mere oval shells made without any reference to any particular cases. A person choose one as he would a pair of spectacles, and had it inserted. But great improvements have been made and they are brought down to such a degree of naturalness that a person would scarcely detect one if the fact was not mentioned previously. Each eye is now modeled upon the particular bulb it is to cover, each individual case requiring a different model from any previous made. This scull cap, as it is called, is set accurately upon the bulb of the diseased eye, so that it moves as freely as the natural one. It needs great skill to insert one properly, and the business is in the hands of a very few opticians.

While speaking of the eye, a fact may be mentioned which may save some of the persons who try it much anxiety and annoyance. There are a number of persons in our city who make it a speciality to paint, and naturalize "black eyes." They have become so adept in their calling that a disfigured eye can be made to appear all right in a short time. They charge, however, rather high for their services, the price being from five to ten dollars. Nearly all the large apothecaries have men to do this work, and the number of customers, if known, would cause some surprise. Artificial ears and even noses are frequently met with on persons who have lost these indispensible members by accident or otherwise.

ARSENIC EATING.

A dangerous practice for beautifying the personal appearance is rapidly spreading among the fashionable women of this country, which if not stopped, will be productive of the most alarming results. It is arsenic eating. The drug produces a most pleasing, fresh and healthful appearance, together with a certain degree of *embonpoint*. It is taken at the commencement in a very small dose, a fraction of a grain, and is continued for some length of time, when the quantity has to be increased until the desired effect is produced. After a person begins to use it there is no turning back, and the amount has to be continually increased until it breaks down the constitution. Finally the point is reached where to continue it is death, to turn back is death also; there is no escape, no means to avert the dreadful fate which sooner or later meets the arsenic eater; and a most horrible death from poisoning is the penalty which all have to pay who once begin to practice this temporary enjoyment.

The Late Bishop M'Gill.

The Richmond papers give the following in reference to the decease of Right Rev. John M'Gill, Bishop of Richmond:

The dying bishop awaited his end calmly, and dissolution was painless. His last words are said to have been "Give me the Holy Communion."

On the 15th instant the remains were removed to St. Peter's Cathedral, which was draped in mourning, where they lay in state. The appearance of the face of the deceased, though greatly wasted by the long illness which he underwent was natural and life-like, and bore a look of calm and quiet repose, and wore a peculiarly placid expression, the hands crossed on the breast. The body was clothed in the richest and most beautiful pontifical robes. Resting lightly on the head was the mitre, embreidered with gold, on the feet white silk slippers, on the hands gloves of the same material, richly worked, and attached to the neck by a chain of gold was a large cross of the same metal. The signet ring of amethyst, which was placed on his finger at his consecration, lay between his hands.

During Monday thousands of persons visited the Cathedral to look at the body of the Bishop.

The funeral took place on Monday, all the bishops of the province being present except Archbishop Spalding, who was too unwell to attend. Their names are Right Revs. Thomas Becker, Wilmington, Del.; Wm. O'Hara, Scranton, Pennsylvania; James Gibbons, Wilmington, North Carolina; P. N. Lynch, Charleston, South Carolina, and James F. Wood, Philadelphia. The other clergymen present were Reverend Fathers Mulvey, of Petersburg, Vicar-General of the Diocese; J. McVery, Staunton; M. O'Keefe, Norfolk; Thomas Brady, Portsmouth, J. Dougherty, Warrenton; Thomas Murry, Lynchburg; J. J. Kain, Harper's Ferry; P. J. O'Keefe, Martinsburg; Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, officiated; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., delivered the funeral discourse. The ceremonies were of the most impressive and solemn character, and were witnessed by an immense congregation, while thousands were unable to gain admittance to the Cathedral. The remains of the deceased Bishop were interred in the chapel under the Cathedral.

In Love With Alexis.

The Omaha Bee, of the 12th inst., has the following singular story: Among the passengers on the regular train from St. Louis this morning was a well dressed and well appearing lady, who made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Grand Duke. On learning, she expressed a great deal of regret at not having arrived sooner, and so conducted herself as to cause inquiry. It was learned that she belongs in a small town near St. Louis, and is a maiden lady of some twenty-six summers, who has conceived the singular infatuation that she is the destined wife of the Grand Duke Alexis. She attempted to take passage on the ducal train, when it left for St. Louis yesterday noon, but was prevented. She finally secured a ticket on the regular train, and arrived here only a few hours behind the one on which Alexis rode. She expressed a determination of going with him on his buffalo hunt, but failed in securing a seat in the Pullman cars. She belongs to a good family, and has plenty of means to carry out her whim of following His Highness over the country, but so far her devotion has met with no reward, Alexis not deigning to bestow upon her a single glance. She is not discouraged, however, but seems confident in the ultimate result of her mission, and as it is leap-year she does not have that modesty in the pursuit of her object that is usual with maidens of an uncertain age. She first met the duke at his reception in St. Louis, and, to use a common phrase, she had been "struck" after him ever since. She says she will only desist when he shall make her the grand duchess. She remained at the Ninth street depot all the time Alexis was up town, patiently waiting for his return. There is little doubt but she is a monomaniac upon this subject, and should be taken care of. The railroad authorities will do their best to return her to St. Louis by the next train.

A young Positivist.—Parson—"What's a miracle?" Boy—"Dunno." Parson—"Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?" Boy—"The moon. Parson—"But if you were told it was the sun what should you say it was?" Boy—"A lie." Parson—"I don't tell lies; suppose I told you it was the sun; what would you say then?" Boy—"that yer wasn't sober!"—[Punch.

COLD!—BITTERLY COLD!!

Cold! bitterly cold!
The moon is bright,
And the snow is white,
Beautiful to behold,
But the wind is howling,
Like hungry prowling,
Wolves on the wintry wold.
Cold! -bitterly cold!

My shawl is ragged and old,
The hearth deserted and dark,
Gladdened by never a spark,
And my only light
Is the pitiless white
Of the moonbeam's chill,
Silvery chill,
Cruelly—splendidly bright,
This frosty Winter's night—
Cold!—bitterly cold!

Babe, more precious than gold,
Rest, little one, rest!
Sleep, my own one,
Clasped to thy mother's breast;
Though thin and wasted her form,
Her arms shall enfold,
And shield thee from the cold;
For the love in her breast is warm,
Though the chill night breeze
May the life-blood freeze—
Cold! bitterly cold!

Cold! bitterly cold!
My eyes are dim,
And my senses swim,
I am prematurely old!
Foodless and fireless,
Almost attireless,
Wrapt in rags so scanty and thin,
With bones that stare through the colorless skin,
Weary and worn,
Tattered and torn,
If I should wish I had ne'er been born,
Tell me, is it a sin?
Cold world!—bitterly cold!

Fun in Indianapolis.

A day or two since a ruralist from Anderson or thereabouts visited the city on business, and in the course of his peregrinations purchased a package of Roman candles for the purpose of amusing his progeny on his return. His fireworks were carefully deposited in a rear pocket, and a short time thereafter he wended his way to the depot to take the evening train. While loitering in the waiting-room admiring the stacks of ginger-bread hard-boiled eggs and doughnuts, temptingly displayed on the lunch-counter, he carelessly whisked his left coat tail against the red-hot stove, and trouble immediately ensued. The first rocket narrowly missed the face of a native who was in a comatose condition, caused by much extract of hop, and, without waiting to inquire into particulars, he made the door in two gigantic leaps. All the occupants of the room immediately endeavored to follow his example, and, with a worthy determination not to be distanced, the proprietor of the candles forced himself into the midst of the throng endeavoring frantically to escape. In the meantime the candles fizzed and popped, giving strength to the evident impression that the party was being bombarded with some sort of an infernal machine; and strange as it may seem, the innocent cause of all the trouble was the worst frightened man in the lot. Not until fearful holes had been burned in the broadest portion of his nether garments, and the epidermis looked as though a strong mustard plaster had been pulled off violently, did he discover the cause of the panic. Order was finally restored, though the effects on that man's coat-tails were disastrous; and we are also informed that his unmentionables required immediate half-soling. The victim was willing to testify that not one of the candles missed fire.—Indianapolis Journal.

What to do in Emergencies.

If a person falls in a fit, and begins to snore loudly, with a very red face, it is appleplexy. Let him be seated so as to favor the blood going downwards, away from the head; apply cold cloths to the head, or cushions of equal quantities of snow or pounded ice and common salt. If the person is perfectly still, face pale, and there is no perceptible breathing, it is a fit of fainting. Do not touch him, except to loosen the clothing; then keep off five or ten feet distant, so as to allow the air to come in; make no noise and there will very soon be a calm, quiet return to consciousness and life, for it is only a momentary cessation of the blood to the head. But suppose there is a very violent motion of the hands and feet, and all sorts of bodily contortions, it is epilepsy. Let the man contort until he is tired; you can't hold him still; all your efforts only tend to aggravate the trouble and to exhaust the strength; all that ought to be done is to keep the unfortunate from hurting himself. There is no felt suffering, for as soon as he comes to he will tell you that he remembers nothing of what has passed, appears to be the only calm and self possessed person in the whole crowd, and is apparently as perfectly well as before the occurrence. Dizziness often comes instantaneously, and we begin to reel before we know it. Shut the eyes, whether you are walking along the street, looking over a precipice, ascending a ladder, or climbing to a ship's masthead; the fear or dizziness disappears instantly if you look upward.—Hall's Journal of Health.

An Incident.

The following little story is told at the expense of a young lady school teacher in Altoona, who is very properly anxious in regard to the prevention of small-pox in her school, and therefore strictly enforces the rule that whenever a case of sickness is reported in the family of any one of her pupils, the pupil must bring a certificate from the family physician stating that the disease is not contagious, failing in which the pupil must remain away until all danger is over. A few days ago she was informed that one of her pupils, a little girl of Teutonic extraction, had sickness in her family—On being questioned, the girl admitted that "she had sick at her house;" that her mother was sick, and that she had "marks on her face." She was accordingly sent home. She returned in a few days, however, and reported that her "father was sick." She was again sent home, with orders not to come again without a certificate from the family physician. The next day she returned to school and shyly siding up to the teacher, with her finger in her mouth, and her little bonnet swinging by the strings, she said: "Miss ——, we've got a leetle baby at our house, but mother told me to tell you that *it isn't catchin.*" The teacher said she was very glad it wasn't "catching," and told her pupil to take her seat.—Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Register.

A Lively Sketch.

At one of the theatres in San Francisco the other evening, any one within half a dozen seats might have heard the following: "Yes, she calls herself a lady because she has got in with the M——'s; but, laws, she used to live in a little one-story house, and was borrowing my flat-irons every week of her life; now, bless you, she don't know me." "There's plenty of them kind here to-night," said the companion. "You bet there is—and curious; why, she was that inquisitive that I had to paper up my kitchen windows, and then she'd get on a table to look over the paper, and as for the knot-holes in the fence, I was obliged to nail oil-cloth over them to keep her from prying."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Lion-tamer Torn to Pieces by Five Lions—Horrible and Sickening Details—A Panic-stricken Crowd Looking On.

[From the Bolton (England) Evening News.]

A series of farewell performances were being given prior to the menagerie proceeding to Bury, and an extra performance was announced and took place at 10:30 o'clock. Attached to the show was a man named Thomas Maccarte, whose professional appellation was "Massarti, the Lion-tamer," and he at this extra performance entered the lions' den for the last time. Maccarte was a young man not more than thirty-four years old, but he had been associated with traveling exhibitions of this kind from a very early period. He had previously lost an arm when performing with Messrs. Bell & Myers's Circus at Liverpool. He had previously been trained by Messrs. Batty as a lion-tamer, and having joined them for a short time, he was engaged by the late Mr. Manders to succeed Maccomo. He was a very bold and venturous man, and had been frequently cautioned respecting his rashness. The unfortunate man commenced his performances on Wednesday evening, when he was hardly in a proper condition to do so; and having exhibited the gorilla and the serpents he entered the lions' den. At this time it is calculated 500 or 600 persons were present, and the five lions in the den were put through their performances with the usual success and applause. On all general occasions heated bars of iron and iron scrapers are in readiness, but on this fatal evening the matter had been neglected.

THE FIVE LIONS

were all powerful animals and the unfortunate man on entering the cage noticed that a black-maned African lion, which had only so recently as Monday bitten his hand appeared very restive. He consequently fixed his eyes on it, and this in some degree diverted his attention from an Asiastic lion known by the name of Tyrant, against whom he had been cautioned only that morning to keep carefully to his instructions. It is necessary here to note that when performing lions are tamed there is a line drawn, or what is known as "the office," in technical phraseology, by which the beasts are taught to regard that line as a limit beyond which the performer must not pass, knowing, if he does so, the consequences to be expected are most dangerous. The presumption is that the line was overstepped, and Maccarte, who was attired as a Roman gladiator, was returning his falchion to its sheath, slipping, he fell on the floor of the den. Tyrant fastened on him, seizing him by the haunches, and then the African lion fastened on to his armless shoulder. Maccarte immediately called upon the keepers for help, and meanwhile to fire. He then drew the short Roman blade which formed a part of his costume and commenced fighting desperately with the lion Tyrant, thrusting the sword into its face, mouth, and eyes. The crowd,

PANIC-STRICKEN,

crowded around and effectually prevented the approach of the men who were used to the habits of the animals. The shouts of the audience, the desperate and manful struggle of the fated man, and the smell of the blood which was streaming from Maccarte incited the other animals and their savage instinct was awakened. A third lion—an Abyssinian one—seized him by the ribs, and then a five-year-old lion, and an especial favorite of the lion-tamer, caught him by the head, literally scalping him, the flesh hanging down his neck. The treacherous favorite had no sooner accomplished this work than he returned quietly to his corner.

THE DEADLY STRUGGLE

progressed, and Mr. Birchall who had from the first been most active, placed iron scrapers in the fire to heat them. Pistols and guns were discharged, but they, unfortunately, were only loaded with blank cartridge, and the blazing of gunpowder failed to drive the animals from their quarry. Meanwhile the irons were heated, an iron shutter to separate the animals in the cage when an opportunity offered was in readness, and Mr. Birchall and an assistant succeeded in beating of the animals, the fifth, in the time scented and tasted the blood which streamed out of the carriage, added his fangs to those which had already played such havoc with the human form prostrate before them. The sliding door was pushed in; three of the animals, being driven away with hot irons, were separated, and then the lion that had seized Maccarte by the shoulder was driven in a corner. The shatter was partially opened to drive him among the others, when a fourth infuriated beast seized him just above the boot and dragged him in again among them. Then

THE FRIGHTFUL WORK

went on again for a few sickening and horrifying moments. Hot irons were now available, and the brutes being driven off, the poor and almost pulseless piece of humanity was drawn out from the place it was fated he never more should enter. He sustained sufficient sensibility to speak to his warm-hearted colleagues a few faint words, praying them not to take him away to receive medical aid, as he knew he was a dead man. His anxious friends carried him tenderly to the infirmary, where, after a few moments, he breathed his last, after muttering a few incoherent sentences. As the shattered frame was borne past Mrs. Manders he faintly waved his hand and gave her an expressive look, which conveyed the words that he was past all hope of aid. Many of the shots fired entered the bodies of the animals, and they received great injuries before they were driven off their prey. The lion Tyrant is three and a half year old, and had been brought up from a whelp by Mrs. Manders. The animal having been a favorite, it was during the early part of its training allowed to run about that portion of the caravan used as a habitation, and it freely gambolled with its mistress. The sire of this animal was the one that nearly killed Maccimo some time ago. The only arm the deceased had was streaked with deep gashes from the shoulder to the hand; the scalp was torn right back, and from the hips to the knees, where he was seized from behind, the muscles are completely torn out. There are pieces of flesh gone from the ribs, and the bones of the pelvis, which are the strongest in the human frame, have had pieces bitten clean out. At the inquest on Thursday Mrs. Maccarte said she had not seen her husband since 2 o'clock on Wednesday. He was not under the influence of liquor when he left her. He was always afraid of the lion which first attacked him, and had expressed a fear of it on Monday. His salary, with perquisites, was about £4 per week. The Rev. Enoch Franks said he saw the deceased go into the den. His opinion was that the deceased had taken sufficient drink to make him foolhardy, but he did not think that any one could call him drunk. The Coroner said there was not, in his opinion, anything in the evidence respecting the drunkenness of the man that affected the case. It appeared that when he was down he defended himself in a manner that showed be realized his position. The performance being an extra one, the heated irons were not ready, and he did not think there was any blame to be attached to anybody. In the course of his employment Maccarte met his death, and, however they might reprobate the calling, they must think also that it was an institution of the town, and which as the law stood, could not be stopped. Until the people of Bolton become more civilized and discountenanced these sights, so long would managers fill their places of amusement by spectacles. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and added: "The jury feel it to be their bounden duty to express their entire disapprobation of the reckless custom of so-called lion-tamers performing in dens where ferocious animals are caged."

An Imported Wife.

Le Yueck, the chief Chinese manufacturer of cigars in Portland, Oregon, recently imported a wife from his native country, and wedded her with great display. After the ceremony had been performed at the Joss House the bride and her waiting maids were driven to the residence of her lord and master, on First street, where her husband, who had preceded her, received the party by firing a *feu de joie*, composed of a quantity of crackers of the largest size. The bride was at once disrobed by her attendants and put to bed, while the groom received his friends and entertained them in a becoming manner, causing them to smoke cigars, eat sweetmeats and drink wines and sam shuey. In the evening a feast of roast pig, duck, game, and all the delicacies known to the Chinese cuisine, was served in the chamber of the bride, who, robed in an elaborate *robe de nuit*; and reclining on her couch, received her guests with a bland, languid smile. Down in the shop the groom was doing the agreeable to his guests after they had been dismissed by the lady of the house. He wore a happy don't-care-for-the-expense sort of a smile, and would every few minutes fire off a cracker. The festivities were kept up until a late hour of the night, and then, with the burning of another bunch of crackers, the guests were dismissed and silence reigned.

Answering Letters.

A great many people in this country are shamefully negligent about answering letters. Nothing is more annoying. In European countries it is regarded as the height of ill-breeding to allow a letter which needs a reply to go unanswered, and so it ought to be considered here. This is a point on which parents should lay great stress to their children. They should be taught to consider it as rude not to reply to a letter which needs attention as to hand a fork with the prong end.

The busiest people are generally those who are most exact in this respect. The late Duke of Wellington, who, it will be admitted, had a good deal on his hands at different times of his life, replied to every letter, no matter from how humble a source. Once a clergyman who lived in a distant part of the kingdom wrote to his Grace, on whom neither he nor his parish had a shadow of claim, to beg for a subscription to rebuild a church. By return of mail came back a letter from the Duke to the effect that he really could not see why in the world he should have been applied to for such an object; but the parson sold the letter as an autograph for £5, and put the Duke down for that amount among the subscribers.

A Manager in a Dilemma.

This is what occurred in Geneva, Switzerland, on account of the presence of the green-eyed monster: "Gounod's 'Faust' was performed, and one Mlle Dufaure sung *Marguerite*. During the first act the other singers won more applause than she. This mortified her so much that she refused to go on the stage in the second act. A novel scene now ensued. The manager stepped before the curtain and said that Mlle. Dufaure refused to sing because the audience discriminated against her in the applause. He appealed to the gentlemen to do better toward her. Some laughed and refused, but most of the audience promised to gratify her. So she reappeared. A storm of applause greeted her. She wept tears of joy. The other actors grew jealous in their turn, and refused to play. So the manager had to dismiss the audience and refund the money."—[Exchange.

VARIETIES.

CHILD-LIKE children are said to be an extinct race.

MATILDA HERON'S benefit in New York on Wednesday afternoon yielded $4390.

A FOREIGN musical critic says: "Good musicians execute their music; the bad ones murder it.

AN Indiana girl, who had been jilted, bit off the thumb of her faithless lover. She probably wanted to secure as much of his hand as possible.

A SERIOUS and singular railway accident was caused in England by the engineer and fireman both going to sleep at their posts while the train was in motion.

PRINCETOWN, Ind., has acquired a stylish new hearse, and the impatient inhabitants contemplate murdering somebody, so as to have a funeral before the varnish gets rubbed off.

THE following notice is prominently posted in the Astor House restaurant, New York: "Oysters chloroformed and opened a la Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

AT a leap-year party in Atlanta, on the 9th instant, the young ladies showed their manliness by having the following mottoes in conspicious places: "We mean business," "Now is our chance," "Waiting is tedious."

THERE are numerous stories going the rounds about the presentation of jewelry by the Grand Duke Alexis to sundry actresses. He did give Madame Parepa Rosa a bracelet, but the other reported gifts seem to be fictions.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS was trying to teach a class of four and five year olds the names of the days of the week. After practicing them a while, she asked a five year-old girl "What day is this?" "Washing day," was the quick reply.

AFTER a duel in Russia which resulted in the death of one of the combatants, and during the funeral services, the survivor entered the church, advanced through the crowd of mourners, knelt beside the coffin and prayed to the soul of the departed for forgiveness.

MADAME GARCIA'S receptions in Washington are said to be very brilliant. She and her daughter are handsome, and speak fifteen different languages, including the Sanscrit probably. Mrs. Hale's return to the capital was celebrated by a toilette of blue and white silk, brocaded with flowers; flesh-colored gloves added to her attractions, which are described as dazzling. A recent toilette of Mrs. Gen. Butler's was cameo silk, flounced with black lace. And upon the same occasion Mrs. Ames wore green silk, flounced with muslin; over it was a white China crape. Mrs. Hildreth sustained a lavender silk, with scarlet trimmings.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Nothing as it was of old.
Where cities stood the cattle browse;
Weeds strike their roots through royal mould;
The lizzards bask in Cæsar's house.
What Cheops built the pyramid?
Whose dust, many, there is hid?

If these the master races fell,
Much more the tribes whom they o'erthrow,
From whence they came, no man can tell,
Nor whether vanished like the dew.
The same destruction now, as then,
Makes obsolete these outworn men.

The red man, whom our hardy sires
Found in possession of the land;
Who built in woods his wigwam fires,
And smoked his pipe; or, bow in hand.
Crept on the wild deer, or the bear—
Or tracked the panther to his lair.

Who, grim, and hard of heart to boast,
Daubed in his war-paint, stole away
With twenty devils in his breast,
To where his hated foemen lay;
Whom, if asleep he could not find,
And his strong arms in pinions bind.

To burn him at the dreadful stake—
He would devote to sudden death;—
As suddenly his scalp would take.
And mock the rattle in his breath;
Then, if pappoose and squaw he saw,
Would massacre pappoose and squaw!

These bronze barbarians of the Past,
Cast in the moulds of hell are gone;
Their world was wanted; far and fast
We drove them towards the setting sun,
Ay,—and if future need should be,
We'll drown them in the western sea!

With iron nets we hold their trail;
They find us wheresoe'er they go;
Though fierce, they cannot make us quail,
Nor match the rifle with the bow.
We'll give them graves, and let them try
The happy hunting grounds on high!

—Aldine for February.

VARIETIES.

THREE sisters in Stonington, Conn. were married on New Year's to three brothers.

MEMBERS of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are known as "animalitarians."

SUCH is the dread of small pox at the West, that one of the papers there suggests that the State arms be vaccinated.

IF Burns were living now, he would probably tell the man who wants to see himself as others see him, to run for office.

THE New York Evening Mail says it is the latest fashion for a lady to have her trousseau and wedding dress made in her own home.

AN Indianian asked the clerk of a court whether he couldn't reduce the rates "if half a dozen fellows clubbed together to take out marriage licenses."

A BUFFALO clergyman commenced the new year by praying in a special manner for all blessings on those who arrived at church in time to hear the first prayer.

A "CHICAGO SUFFERER" who made New Year's calls in Milwaukee had his cards artificially smoked to remind his hosts of the great fire.

OUT in Louisville, as a man sickened unto death, his pet pigeon sickened too and when the man finally died the gentle pigeon died also. How pretty.

THE supply of India rubber is said to be inexhaustible. Each tree can be tapped for twenty successive years, and yields on an average three tablespoonfuls a day.

THE correct present for a gentleman to make to a lady of his choice on his wedding day is a house in a good neighborhood, furnished, and a silver service, provided his pocket book will permit.

CULLISON, the man who was caught in New York throwing kerosene oil on ladies dresses, has pleaded guilty, saying that his only motive was that he didn't like women. Judge Dowling sent him to prison for one year.

IT is gratifying to know that by Senator Sherman's new tariff bill bologna sausage and soar krout are to be admitted free of duty. The bill, according to the telegraphic summary of it, also adds to the free list "shoemaker's wax, raw, dried or preserved in sugar."

THE former reported destruction of the city of Oran, in the Argentine Republic, South America, by an earthquake, is confirmed. Not a house was left standing, but there was only one life lost. Humahuca was also damaged, and a volcano had developed itself in its neighborhood.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, proposed that the Vice President be styled His Superfluous Highness. Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson were not in this category, however.

THE obsequies of the late Mrs. George Wood (formerly Eliza Logan) took place Wednesday, and were attended by numerous members of the theatrical profession of both sexes. The remains were taken to Greenwood. Olive did not attend.

THE new paper money which has appeared in Paris is printed in blue ink on fine tissue parchmeut, and is issued for small payments of one, two and five francs. It is well received by the public, as small change has been extremely scarce since.

THEY have a new way of getting up surprise parties in certain parts of Illinois. A resident receives an anonymous letter, stating that a surprise party will be with him on a certain evening. He prepares for it. Nobody come, and the surprise of the party is complete.

A MAN in Danbury discovered that powder fried in lard was good for boils. He tried it. The stove cover is in the second story now, though most all the rest of the stove has been collected. He was deceived in his lard, he says—[Danbury News.

THE New York Mail perpetrates the following: "Some one thinks that the Episcopal marriage service should be altered and the lady be made to say, 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow,' since those with a large proportion of worldly goods are the ones most sought after by the young men of the present day in this city."

A WEALTHY belle of Lawrenceburg, Ind., in order to counteract the effect of a false report that she would receive calls on New Year's hung a red flag out of one of the windows of the elegant mansion in which she resides. Though she numbers her male admirers by the scores, yet not one of them sought to bask in the sunshine of her smiles that day.

A BURGLAR entered a house in New York the other night and gathered up the silverware. The proprietor went out and got a revolver and policeman and came back. Meanwhile a boarder in the house, hearing the noise, got his revolver and went into the basement after the burglar. In the collision that ensued the policeman was shot and the boarder was knocked down with a club. The burglar had been gone some time.

THERE is now a large pear-shaped spot on that side of the sun that is turned toward us. It is about 40,000 miles in diameter, which is equivalent to three-quarters of a minute of arc; equal to the angle subtended by 13¾ inches at the distance of one mile from the eye. It is a very good test of the vision through smoked glass, requiring an eyesight of a little more than the average penetration to see it without a magnifier. The spot is a little to the left, and about the same distance below the apparent centre of the solar disc.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCOVEL.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
165 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday Jan. 27, 1872.

IT is stated that GRANT does not like Senator DAVIS one bit since the latter denounced him as a defaulter, and made him disgorge that five thousand dollars.

THE motto of the GRANT family. We believe is "*Hold Fast*" which is exemplified in many ways by the head of the family at this time. He neither lets go money, power or opinions. His advocacy of the income tax is among the evidences of his obstinacy and pig headedness.

President GRANT refuses to be ungrateful. Mr. SPAULDING, the proprietor of the National Theatre at Washington, dead-heads the whole GRANT household. In return GRANT has appointed Mr. SPAULDING to a sinecure office in the Treasury Department where has nothing to do but to draw his salary. How sublimely kind actions work together.

THEY have a muddle in the Legislature of Nebraska, which broke up in a row on Saturday last. It is rather hard to get at the head or tail of the muddle, but it seems that there is a fierce quarrel among the members of the Ring of Radical plunderers, as to a division of the stealings. A rumpus of this kind, however, is not to be wondered at. There is always a fight when it comes to picking the bones.

The people of Louisiana, and New Orleans, especially, ought to congratulate themselves upon the fact that they are blessed with a Radical carpet-bag government of the most approved pattern. For a month past the city of New Orleans has been practically under martial law, all business suspended, the people in constant dread of all the horrors of civil war and mobocracy, and life and property rendered totally insecure. And all this because a lot of carpet-bag plunderers are quarrelling about the division of spoils, and because GRANT through his agents and emmissaries is trying to secure the electoral vote of the State. Is it possible that a people who have been so outraged, would vote to continue the authors of their miseries in power? We hardly think so.

SINCE Hon. ALEX. K. M'CLURE wrote that letter to the editor of the Germantown *Telegraph*, in which he refused to go for GRANT for a renomination, it was well known that the President's hirelings in Philadelphia would do their utmost to defeat his nomination for Senator in the Fourth District. That they succeeded in their mission is well known by the nomination of Mr. GRAY, and now there is but one paper in Philadelphia, the *Press*, that supports that nomination, and it must be remembered that its editor is GRANT's collector of that port. The other Republican papers in that city either support the Reform candidate Mr. M'CLURE, or are neutral. We are now anxious to know if the bummer GRANT will attempt to elect his man with the aid of the bayonet.

IN our opinion, if the Democracy of the Fourth Senatorial District act wisely, they will make no nomination, but support Colonel M'CLURE. The District is hopelessly Republican, and the nomination of a Regular Democrat would concentrate most of the Republican vote upon GRAY and elect him. It is better to choose between two evils, taking the least. Colonel M'CLURE is an independent Republican, and one who will legislate for the interest of the people and not for a Radical Ring. In this he is directly the opposite of GRAY. Since there is no chance of electing a Democrat, it is better to elect a Reform Republican, than an active member of the Radical Ring.

Hon. ALEXANDER K. M'CLURE has accepted the nomination of the Reform Republicans of the Fourth District for Senator. We understand that there will be no Democratic candidate, so that the fight will be between Mr. M'CLURE and the Ring candidate of the Radicals. Between the two no thinking person will dispute that Mr. M'CLURE is by a thousand per cent. the best man, and ought to be elected in behalf of honest legislation. The following is the opening paragraph of the address of the Reform Republicans to Mr. M'CLURE:

SIR: The violent abuses of the delegate system in the primary action of the REPUBLICAN PARTY of this city, as developed in many recent nominations, and especially in the nomination of a Senatorial candidate for the FOURTH District, on the 17th inst., demand the positive reprobation of all good Republican citizens.

Mr. M'CLURE concludes his letter accepting the candidacy as follows:

Personally I am indifferent, indeed reluctant, about attaining a place in the Senate; but if my humble services, either in the canvass or in the Legislature, can accomplish anything in restoring our city to economy, fidelity and justice, it is my duty to give them. I therefore accept the responsibility you have imposed upon me, and have so notified Colonel Gray, and requested him to meet me in joint discussion before the people of the district every night until the election.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A. K. M'CLURE.

WHAT NEXT!

The Radical leaders are getting confused in good earnest, at the prospect before them. Some extraordinary effort must be made to direct attention from the personal short-comings of GRANT, and the multitude of charges of corruption against his officials. The current of public opinion is drifting rapidly against the Radical party at the present moment, and the more sagacious of them see and feel it. What adds to the uneasiness, is the fact that President GRANT will be renominated rather through fear than affection. He will go through the form of a nomination on the shoulders of delegates composed of office holders and those expecting favors. It becomes therefor a matter of deep concern to all interested parties, to make such diversion as will re-establish him in favor. The San Domingo business was a flat failure. The PORTERS and BABCOCKS were too prominent in the affair. A war with Spain on account of Cuba promises better, and is now being manipulated with great dexterity by old hands, who promise, and may be can succeed, in working the American citizen into fever heat at the proper time. We are very sensitive about our honor, and will submit to insult from no one, particularly from Spain, against whose people there appears to be a grudge, ever since one of her citizens disoovered this country.

GRANT has but to indicate, that the proper time has arrived, for some gross insult to be offered the star and stripes, our glorious emblem, and it will be accomplished, and a thousand editorial throats will bellow war and demand satisfaction, and thus bury out of sight and hearing during a Presidential campaign, Custom House frauds and universal stealing, about which the people are now concerned. There is nothing easier and nothing more likely. Some journals are already hinting that a crusade against Mexico would be popular. That GRANT ought to inaugurate the policy of annexation of that magnificent country, and thus hand his name down to a grateful posterity. The following is the argument of one Radical journal on that head:

And what would be the effect upon our own country? It would give us the richest territory on the earth; would add several Californias to our domain; would multiply our productions and the variety of them, and give us, particularly, a monopoly of the silver and quicksilver production of the world; would open a vast commerce to build up our depressed shipping interests; give us numerous and valuable ports, both on the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico, and virtually make that gulf an American lake; make us independent in sugar, coffee and other tropical products; afford a splendid transit route from ocean to ocean across Tehuantepec; extend our railroad and telegraph systems to every part of Mexico, and hundreds of advantages for American capital and enterprise. It would, in fact, advance the country in wealth, prosperity and power amazingly. The labor of seven millions of peons, who are when properly treated a most docile and industrious people, would soon create boundless wealth and make Mexico blossom as a rose. All this happiness to the Mexicans and advantage to this country are within grasp. There is one man who can secure the prize and send his name down to posterity with a far greater halo of glory than now surrounds it. That is General Grant. It is within his power to annex Mexico. Is he equal to the occasion? The way and means of accomplishing the object can be found if he will make that the policy of his administration.

Here is a fine opening for our fighting President, and his numerous comrades, not now in arms, but who have been waiting for something to turn up in their line. Nothing would be more popular than a crusade against Mexico. GRANT has stomach and pocket for several silver and quicksilver mines, whilst the BABCOCKS and PORTERS could revel in the Halls of the MONTEZUMA'S, and the LEETS and DENTS, with their scavengers, would gorge upon the plunder snatched from a subjugated people.

This is not a fancy sketch, it is on the boards, and in all probability will be made manifest in some shape immediately after the fifth day of June next.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Kentucky, although he has the reputation of making very long winded speeches, certainly was very pointed in his remarks in the Senate on Monday, upon his resolution to inquire into the expediency of Congress passing a law forbidding any person in the service of the United States to receive any gift or to appoint any relative to office. "I have proposed this resolution," said Mr. DAVIS, "upon my own responsibility, and whatever may be the scandal of it I am able to bear it. I want the King of the political forest, as well as the lesser beasts to be investigated. I want the committee to investigate the lion in his den, DOUGLAS in his halls, and for one, I am disposed to *lead* the march to beard that lion in his den." The Executive office had hitherto been considered the fountain of honor, but what, asked the Senator, have we seen within the last few days?

The President of the United States published as a defaulter to the amount of four or five thousand dollars for upwards of twenty years. I presented my resolution. The newspapers opened upon him, and at last, driven by the denunciations of the papers or some other cause, he was forced to come forward and make good the amount of his defalcation.

WE have received the proof-sheet of a lengthy address to the Democracy of this State, signed by Hon. RICHARD VAUX and forty-nine others. A pressure of matter in our columns forbids its publication immediately.

THE XVI AMENDMENT.

The following is the resolution offered by Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, on Monday:

Whereas, political equality is the true basis of Republican institutions, and whereas all the citizens of the United States, under the Constitution, as amended, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, are eligible to the office of President and Vice President, except naturalized citizens, who alone are excluded: Therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That the following article be submitted for ratification by the Legislatures of the States, and when ratified by three-fourths of them, said article shall be declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE —.

SECTION —. Naturalized citizens who have attained the age of thirty-five years, and have resided fourteen years in the United States, are hereby declared eligible to the office of President and Vice President.

Below we give the yeas and nays upon this proposition. Upon the first vote General NEGLEY, of this district, voted "nay". Upon the last vote he "dodged". What he will do next we have no idea. In the proceedings of Congress we find that Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution proposing the amendment to the Constitution of the United States]

The motion was rejected—yeas 91, nays 75; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Beck, Bell, Bird, Blair of Missouri, Braxton, Bright, Burchard, Coughlan, Comingo, Congo, Connor, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crossland, Dox, DuBose, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Garrett, Getz, Golloday, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Harris of Virginia, Hay of Illinois, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Kerr, King, Lamison, Leach, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McHenry, McIntyre, McNeely, B. F. Meyers, Morgan, Morphis, Niblack, Parker of New Hampshire, Parker of Missouri, Perry of New York, Porter, Potter, Price, Read, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Rogers, Sherwood, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Sloss, Speer of Georgia, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Swan, Sypher, Terry, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whitely, Whitthorne, Wood and Young—91.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Banks, Barber, Barry, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, Blair of Michigan, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Clark of Texas, Cobb, Darrall, Dawes, Donnan, Eames, Foster of Michigan, Garfield, Hale, Hawley, Hazleton of New Jersey, Hoar, Houghton, Kelley, Lowe, Maynard, McGrew, McJunkin, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, L. Myers, Orr, Packard, Palmer, Peck, Pendleton, Pearce, Roberts, Sargent, Sawyer, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Snapp, Snyder, Sprague, Stoughton, Stowell, Taffe, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Turner, Twichell, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, and Wilson of Ohio—75.

Col. JAMES STARR declines the Reform nomination for Senator tendered him by the citizens of the Fourth District, and declares in favor of Hon. ALEX. K. McCLURE. He says:

Under such circumstances, I think you will agree with me that to divide our forces in the face of our well disciplined opponents would be but to insure their success, while by uniting upon the Hon. A. K. McClure, to whom I need hardly say I have above referred, and by vigorous action, we may well hope to secure a victory, the importance of which every man must realize who calmly considers the present condition of our municipal affairs.

This leaves the fight between GRANT's Ring candidate, GRAY, and the anti-GRANT and Reform candidate McCLURE, unless the Democracy should nominate, which they are not likely to do.

IN discussing Senator CARPENTER'S speech on the Civil Service, a New York journal says: "Mr. CARPENTER is rather a lawyer than a statesman." This statement sets forth the leading feature of the Wisconsin Senator's character. He is so much a lawyer that he cannot be anything else. As a consequence, parties and factions are to his comprehension only clients, actual or possible; questions of public policy are controversies in litigation, and the distinction between a conviction and a retainer is one that he has no use for. At present the Republican party has retained him by a seat in the Senate, and the GRANT faction of the Republican party has secured his legal services in a similar manner by allowing him to dispense all the federal patronage in Wisconsin. It no more follows that he is a Republican, rather than a Democrat, or a GRANT Republican rather than an anti-GRANT Republican, than it is to be supposed that he believes in the right of women to vote under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, because he was employed by MARY BRADWELL to argue in that behalf before the supreme court of the United States.

SENATOR ANTHONY writes in the Providence *Journal* of January 17, apropos of the decision of the packed Supreme Court in the legal tender cases:

There is one incident of this decision of the Supreme Court which will always be looked back upon with regret. A judgment, as is well known, had been made up and pronounced in favor of the opposite side. This was done, however, when the bench was not full. Subsequently the number of justices was made complete by two additional appointments, made as some have believed, not without reference to this very question. The case which had been once decided, was very soon reopened, and the judgment which was pronounced on Monday was a reversal of that decision. The proceeding was undoubtedly in all respects entirely legal, but as it has led to consequences so important there is great danger that it may be regarded as a precedent for packing our highest judical tribunal with reference to particular emergencies. This would lead to bad results. It would take from the dignity and the authority of the Supreme Court. It would transfer its decisions from the basis of justice and truth and right to that of political expediency, and it may be to that of party necessity or advantage.

THE Wooster letter of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is thus spoken of by the Boston *Post*:

It is open, plain, positive and unequivocal. He brushes away all party prejudices as fogs from the patriot's vision. What the progress of events has set aside he does not hesitate to dismiss as dead and gone forever. Obsolete issues do not excite his attention. He admits the existence of a public crisis, and does not seek to belittle the perils that environ the Republic's path; but these rather stimulate him to greater effort than unnerve him for all action in the presence of existing danger. The platform he announces is that of the whole party—advanced, broad and liberal—to which are cordially invited the men of all parties and persuasions who would rescue the Government from the hands of usurpers. Mr. Pendleton, too, is believed to speak the determined sentiments of the Ohio Democracy, and his words will carry a powerful influence on the same side to every State in the West. The only thing wanting to bring about the co-operation of honest and liberal Republicans in the next general election is being rapidly done by the Democrats, and if both are agreed on the main points of the contest, and enter upon it in an elevated and disinterested spirit, the reforms that await their turn with such impatience will very shortly be initiated in the character and conduct of the Administration at Washington.

JOHN F. DRAVO, Esq., publishes through the Beaver *Argus*, Radical, the following handsome compliment to our good looking friend and attentive Democratic member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, Hon. WM. M'CLELLAND:

Having recently visited Washington city in connection with a committee appointed by the Boatmen's Association of Pittsburgh, charged with important river interests, I beg to say, through the *Argus*, that the committee were efficiently aided, in the prompt and successful accomplishment of their mission, by the personal influence and generous efforts of Hon. Wm. M'Clelland, member of Congress from this district, who was untiring in his attentions to the committee and in his efforts in securing the passage of an act which will benefit river commerce to the extent of millions. We take pleasure in acknowledging the obligations of the committee, and equal pleasure in recording the fact that the representative of this district stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow members, and votes right on all questions affecting the interests of his constituents.

WE endorse the following from the N. Y. *Tribune*:

In "Proposals for Stationery," advertised by Postmaster-General Creswell, we find these specifications of articles for which bids are solicited:

"25 dozen Pen-knives, Rogers & Son's, four-bladed buckhorn handles, genuine, per dozen.

"6 dozen Pen-knives, Rodgers & Son's, small size, four bladed, pearl handles, genuine, per dozen.

"15 dozen Erasers, Rodgers & Son's, polished bone handles, genuine, per dozen."

—It seems a farce to solicit bids for articles while allowing but one house to supply them. Rodgers & Son make good Pen-knives, but so do several American makers whom this advertisement excludes from competing. We insist that Americans, who make as good knives as Rodgers & Son should be allowed to supply the number wanted, provided they will do so as cheaply as will their foreign rivals. Is not this fair?

HORACE GREELEY, in the *Tribune* still keeps up the fire on GRANT'S New York thieves. On Tuesday he said:

The most valuable perquisite in the gift of the Government is given to a friend of the President; he makes a handsome annual income by procuring it; remonstrances of importers, protests of the Collector, and the dissatisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, are all unavailing to break up this monopoly and take away this "plum." Leet holds on to it in spite of all the efforts to dispossess him of it. Need any more be said? The case is clearly made out, and the veil is withdrawn from one of the most shameless pieces of extortion, mismanagement and plunder ever set up in a commercial community. * * *

The Committee have not yet got at the bottom of things. But it has made progress enough *to show that the rottenness of the Custom House system is very deep.*

LEET, one of GRANT'S pets who is said to be coining money out of the New York merchants, is thus shown up by the *Tribune*, of that city:

"Leet continued to hang about the White House and draw full pay and allowances as a colonel in the Regular army till August 5th, 1870, more than a year after he had had obtained control in good part of the "general order" business here. Then he resigned, taking the benefit of an act of Congress which offered a year's pay and extras to those army officers who would do so. He was thus actually paid as Colonel up to August 5th, 1871, by which time he and his confederates in the enjoyment of this "plum" must have gouged at least $200,000 out of the commerce of this port, a sum which we presume they have since raised to a quarter of million dollars."

THE last Kansas scandal is the charge that 19 members of the Legislature were paid from $1,000 to $3,000 each to elect ALEXANDER CALDWELL to the United States Senate. The Lawrence *Standard*, which makes these charges, says:

"It is charged that the Doniphan county delegation was sold in this way for some $5,000 or $6,000, and the parties receiving the money failed to divide, as per agreement. This dark picture has its light side. Geo. W. Wood, of Cherokee, an incorruptible Democrat, was offered money but refused it. T. L. Bond of Montgomery county, was offered $3,000 for his vote by Caldwell's agents, but did not sell it. The expose has created a profound impression.

HARPER'S *Weekly* admits that Senator SCHURZ smashed the article of the New York *Times* about him, in his reply made in the Senate, but warns him that he must not make insinuations about the President. It is a terrible thing to make insinuations about the President, though that remarkable man gives letters of introduction to members of his military family that put things in a questionable shape —*Cin. Commercial.*

THE bridal outfit of the celestial young woman who is about to marry the Emperor of China will cost, it is said, one million of dollars. Her father must hold a government office which affords stealings almost equal to those of the New York Custom House.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Novel Mode of Paying the German War Indemnity.

LONDON, January 24.—Rothschild, of Paris, Simon Sina, of Vienna, Thomas Gibbs, of London, and the German House of St. Petersburg are arranging with the French government for the immediate payment of three milliards of francs of the indemnity due in 1874. Tobacco duties are the basis of operations. These duties yield a revenue of 204,000,000 francs per annum, and will be farmed by Rothschild and his associates for thirty years as a condition of the immediate payment of three milliards, plus one-half milliard due next May.

Another project proposed by the government is a lottery, with four drawings yearly for fifty years. Each ticket will return double the purchase price, and may be drawn the first year, and there may be fifty years' investments in large or small sums.

The Assembly—The House of Orleans.

PARIS, January 24.—The Committee of the Assembly is ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain.

The majority of the committee is still adverse to the taxation of raw material.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the house of Orleans.

The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

Another Assassination.

PARIS, January 24.—No immediate change will be made in the minority, all rumors to the contrary are false.

A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay, to-day, and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested and will be tried. No serious complications are expected to result from the occurrence.

Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, January 24.—Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council of Ajaccio, Corsica.

ENGLAND

Terrific Storm in all Parts of the Kingdom

LONDON, January 24.—A severe storm commenced yesterday evening, lasting all night and raging with great violence. The gale, at times, became a hurricane. Rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portion of the city. The Parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places, injuring the decorations and furniture. The storm extended throughout the British Isles, and reached some portions of the continent. The telegraph wires are prostrated in various directions, and communication is interrupted. In the channel and on the Irish coast it was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although, partly owing to the derangement of the wires, no wrecks are yet reported.

Dilke's Meeting.

LONDON, January 24.—Charles Dilke's meeting is to be held in Trafalgar Square on February 5th.

Inebriate Reform—Dr. Livingstone—An Incompetent Mayor.

LONDON, January 24.—Mr. Dalrymple, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of the Inebriate Asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session the motion to empower a Committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country.

The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

The Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from office, because of his conduct during the recent anti-Episcopal disturbance.

Landseer Knighted.

LONDON, January 24.—The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the order of merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir Edwin Landseer.

SPAIN.

Still Another Cabinet Crisis.

MADRID, January 24.—The Sagosta-Malcampo Ministry have resigned.

LATER.—The defeat of Senor Herrera as President of the Lower House of Cortes has decided the fate of the present Cabinet. At the first sitting of Cortes it was evident that the temper of the House was against the present government, as in a test vote the opposition were largely in the majority. Senor Sagosta immediately visited the King and informed him that the vote in Cortes left him but two alternatives, the dissolution of Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry. The latter course has been decided upon. The King said that he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, Vice President of the House, and Senors Herrera, Zorilla and Serrano before the formation of a new cabinet. Senor Sagosta and the present ministers were requested to remain till some result was reached. To-day being a holiday Cortes were not in session. To-morrow the regular election for President is to be held.

AUSTRIA.

Death of a Dramatist.

VIENNA, January 24.—Francis Grillparger, a dramatic poet, died to-day, aged 81.

The Austro-American Agreement.

VIENNA, January 24.—The lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, without debate, passed to a second reading the Convention between Austria and the United States, recently negotiated by Minister Jay.

ROUMANIA.

That Troublesome Railway.

BUCHAREST, January 24.—The obstacles to the execution of the railway settlement law have been removed by altering the statutes of the company. It is expected that the Chambers will ratify the changes made by the government.

GERMANY.

Proposed Extradition Treaty.

BERLIN, January 24.—The drafts of the treaty between Great Britain and the German empire for extradition of criminals, has been laid before the Federal Council.

POLITICAL.

The Movement in the Radical Ranks Against the White House Ring Taking Definite Shape—Convention of Liberal Republicans in Missouri to Draft a Platform—A Gathering of More than Ordinary Import—Text of Resolutions.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 24.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met at the Hall of Representatives at noon and is one of the largest ever assembled in the State. It was called to order by Col. Wm. Grosvenor, chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Judge Debolt, of Grundy county, was elected temporary President, and Col. Lawder, Secretary.

Judge Debolt made a brief speech, in which he referred to the work before the Convention as a grand and noble one, hoping a movement would be inaugurated, which would command the support of a majority of the American people in the interest of reform and true Republicanism.

Various committees were then appointed for facilitating business, and after a stirring speech by Hon. C. P. Johnson of St. Louis, the convention took recess till two a'clock.

The Convention is not only large in point of numbers, but contains a majority of the leaders of the liberal Republican party of Missouri. Apparently it is composed of about the same men who figured in the bolting Republican Convention, that nominated Brown for Governor. Some surprise is noticeable at the character of the American element at the Convention, it being much greater than was expected, while as lookers on their are several prominent gentlemen from other States, as Senator Fowler of Tennessee, Judge Oliver of Ohio, Mr. Scovell of New Jersey, and many others, who seem to be measuring the extent of the Grant opposition in the Republican ranks here.

Nearly every county in the State is represented and the Convention has been well worked up, considering that it is merely for consultation and the comparison of views. A large number of people have arrived by the mid-day trains, and the hotels and private resorts seem quite as well filled as the State House.

On re-assembling this afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions reported through their chairman, Gol. Grosvenor. The reading of the platform called forth repeated and very enthusiastic applause, and a general storm of cheers followed the close.

The resolutions, which were adopted without any dissent, are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now as we were in the dark days of the civil war to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality, civil rights, or enfranchisement. To those established facts now embedded in the Constitution we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a true, lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can those Governments be pure or great in which taxpayers have no active part. We, therefore, demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all; that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise, which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that the duties shall be removed which, in addition to revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of the government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual, a faction or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country, than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachment of executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court, the pampering of rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional law to cure the Ku Klux disorder, irreligion or intemperance and the surrender of the individual freedom to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty, consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to methods of peace and constitutional limitation of power.

Resolved, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of powers and work for the reform necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reform herein set forth to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next at 12 M., there to take such action as our conviction of duty and the public exigency may require.

The Committee on Resolutions reported an additional resolution recommending the Liberal Republicans of Missouri to see that they are fully represented in the Convention on this day called, and that thirty persons be specially designated to present the resolutions here adopted to that body, said thirty persons to be selected by a committee of five appointed by the Chair.

Col. Burns, of Platte being invited to address the Convention, spoke of the encroachments and abuse of power by the Federal Administration, by which, he said, the nation had been humiliated and the people oppressed.

[A long, able and exhaustive letter was here read from Hon. Carl Schurz, which the latness of the hour prevents us from giving. ED.]

Hon. J. M. Scovell of New Jersey was called up. In the course of his remarks he denounced in bitter terms the conduct and policy of President Grant's administration, and claimed that the Liberal movement embodied the hopes of the good and true men of all parties.

The Commitee of Five was given till the 22d of February to appoint the thirty delegates.

The Convention was addressed by Judge Oliver of Ohio.

Other speeches were made and the Convention adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The New Orleans special committee have left for that city. General Emory telegraphed to the War Department to-day: "All quiet, and the parties seem to be preparing for the Congressional investigation."

XLII CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

SENATE.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Several civil rights petitions were presented; also a memorial of the citizens of the Pacific slope for a uniform system of coinage.

Cuba.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a joint resolution instructing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of Cuba. Laid over.

Deficiency.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making good the deficiency in the Postoffice appropriations, caused by the McCartney defalcation.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS—(West Virginia)—Appropriating $75,000 for a Government building at Charlestown, W. Va.

By Mr. LEWIS—Presenting a petition from the widow of General Robert E. Lee, setting forth that the sale of the Arlington estate was unconstitutional, and asking Congress to appropriate $300,000 to purchase the estate from her, whereupon she will give the Government a clear title.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, with amendments. The bill, as amended, allows the free importation of all goods sent from abroad for the relief of the sufferers; also the free importation of all building materials used, or to be used upon the ground burned over; also the suspension of the collection of taxes from persons who, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have suffered material loss by the fire. The suspension is not to continue beyond the close of the next regular session of Congress. It is to go into effect immediately after its passage instead of dating back to October 9th, 1871.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported

The Postal Telegraph Bill,

and said that the Committee hoped to bring it before the Senate at an early day. In almost every civilized country the cost of telegraphic messages had been reduced to about the rates proposed in this bill, and it was important that the subject should be considered here without unnecessary delay.

The Amnesty Bill

came up as unfinished business.

Mr. EDMUNDS had the floor, but was unable, owing to other engagements, to proceed with his remaaks.

Grant's Misconduct.

Mr DAVIS (Ky.) moved to lay aside the amnesty bill informally for the purpose of taking up his resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether the President has conferred public offices of trust or profit in return for presents, and has been guilty of other misconduct. He offered a modification of it, directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of Congress passing a law forbidding any person in the service of the United States to receive any gift or to appoint any relative to office.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON were willing to have the resolution taken up, but not by laying the amnesty bill aside informally.

Mr. SUMNER opposed laying the amnesty bill aside otherwise than informally, and thought Mr. Davis ought to be allowed to take up his resolution and make his speech in the ordinary way.

Mr. CONKLING said that this was a very extraordinary resolution and he desired whenever it should be taken up it should be fully discussed and pressed to a vote so that the judgment of the American Senate might be promptly given upon its merits and its propriety.

Mr. DAVIS, (Ky.,)—I concede that this resolution is a very extraordinary one, but I must insist that the subject and occasion of it are very extraordinary too. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS then quoted from Mr. Conkling's speech on the Retrenchment debate before the recess, in which he said that whenever anybody should propose any investigation aimed at either individuals or officers, or would point out an abuse in any branch of the public service, he (Mr. Conkling) would favor the most radical and sweeping investigation that could be devised, and said: Now here is a branch of the public service needing investigation. I have proposed this resolution on my own responsibility, and whatever may be the scandal of it I am able to bear it. I want the King of the political forest, as well as lesser beasts, to be investigated. [Laughter.] I want the committee to investigate the lion in his den, Douglas in his halls, and, for one, I am disposed to *lead* the march to beard that lion in his den. [Laughter.]

The office of Chief Executive Magistrate is said to be the fountain of honor, but it is

The Fountain of Dishonor,

abuse and corruption in our country. What have we seen within a few days? *The President of the United States published as a defaulter to the amount of four or five thousand dollars for upwards of twenty years. I presented my resolution. The newspapers opened upon him, and at last, driven by the denunciations of the papers or some other cause, he was forced to come forward and make good the amount of his defalcation.*

Mr. SHERMAN said he was willing to postpone the Amnesty bill with the understanding that this resolution was to take its place until disposed of, and he gave notice to the friends of the Amnesty bill that he would not agree to have it taken up again until they shall have made up their minds to stand by it and press it to a vote.

Mr. THURMAN advised Mr. Davis to withdraw the motion, as to press it would plainly give rise to a long and probably an excited debate which would postpone the amnesty bill.

Mr. DAVIS said he knew it would give rise to debate and *he was prepared for the most exciting debate that could arise.* [Laughter]. But he did not wish to antagonize it against the amnesty bill, and, therefore, he would withdraw it now, but would soon again bring it before the Senate.

The Amnesty Bill

was then taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. MORTON suggested to Mr. Sumner to strike out all of it relating to church and cemetery organizations.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to lay this bill aside and take up the last amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL supported the motion, and hoped the Senate would pass the last House amnesty bill without amendment, and if Mr. Sumner should persist in offering the civil rights bill as an amendment, he hoped the Senate would declare it out of order as it in fact was. He also expressed the hope that Mr. Sumner's bill would never pass in its present form.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON opposed the motion.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Sumner had agreed to accept the amendment suggested by him to-day.

Mr. THURMAN supported it and repeated his opinion expressed when Mr. Sumner's amendment was first offered: that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he intended to vote for Mr. Sumner's bill, but thought it unwise to tack it on the amnesty bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he would point out some particulars in which he thought the bill unconstitutional, which he did at length.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Routwell's Syndicate.

Mr. DAWES presented the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject of the negotiation of the funded debt, with a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law. The report was ordered to be reprinted and to be called up for future action.

Mr. KERR, representing the views of the minority of the Committee, said that a minority report would probably be presented.

Tobacco.

Mr. PLATT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report at their earliest convenience on tax on manufactured tobacco. Adopted.

Public Lands.

Mr. FARNSWORTH presented the memorial of the Governors of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in relation to the two per cent. fund arising from the sale of public lands. Referred.

Bounty Claims.

A bill was passed extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty to the 30th of January, 1873.

Tobacco Again.

A bill, introduced to establish a tax on all kinds of manufactured tobacco at the uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound, was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Corruption in the District.

Mr FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the committee for the District of Columbia to enquire into the allegations in the memorial of the tax-payers of Washington, charging all sorts of corrupt practices on the Board of Works, under the new territorial government. He sent the memorial to the clerk's desk, and had it read, and then alluded to the fact that the enormous sum of $119,000 had been paid to newspapers of the district for advertising within the last eight months. One of the papers was a little theatrical programme, and another a sheet which he had never heard of before, and which announced the subscription terms to be

Foreigners Slaughtered Again.

Mr. MORGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution by making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Negatived—Yeas 91, nays 75, less than two-thirds.

Political Disabilities.

Mr. WHITELEY introduced a bill removing the political disabilities from Herschel V. Johnson and other citizens of Georgia. Passed.

Consuls.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for the reports and correspondence of agents sent abroad to examine and supervise United States consulates; also for information as to the linguistic accomplishments of United States consuls abroad, with statements of consular fees, &c. Referred.

The New Orleans Muddle.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Messrs. Archer of Maryland, and Speer of Pennsylvania, members of that committee, instead of Messrs. Vorhees and Marshall excused.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked what need there was of the committee going to New Orleans.

Mr. GARFIELD said that was a matter for which he was not responsible.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the difficulty seemed so far to be accommodating itself that it was not necessary to send a committee. Congress could get the facts nearly as well without sending a committee. He knew the committee did not wish to go.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, Chairman of the committee, said he believed every member of the committee preferred not to go, and two of them had on that account declined to serve on it. If the House changed its mind and thought it well for the committee not to go, he supposed that the facts could be got at in Washington without any considerable expense. A vote on the resolution would of course determine whether the House desired the committee to go to New Orleans.

Mr. SHELDON did not think it necessary for the Committee to go to New Orleans, or to investigate the matter here. If it ever had been necessary he thought that that necessity was less so now than it had been before.

Mr. GARFIELD said it seemed to him that there was little to be investigated concerning the State government of Louisiana so far as Congress had power to investigate it, but there was one element down there which he thought Congress ought to investigate. He referred to the conduct of officers of the Government of the United States in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. SHELDON remarked that the President and Secretary of the Treasury were in possession of all the facts relating to the action of the United States officials at New Orleans, and were competent to manage affairs themselves.

Mr. BECK said he believed that if any investigation was had it should be held upon the spot, and the House ought therefore either to withdraw the committee altogether, or direct it to go to New Orleans and furnish it with means of doing so. It

Should Do Something or do Nothing.

An investigation at Washington would amount to nothing at all, and reports from Louisiana were not to be relied upon.

He hoped that this committee would go down there. The committee could not touch anything there that it would not find to be

Rotten to the Core.

Boiling over with corruption, and rising to rot.

Mr. GARFIELD wanted to know what the committee was to do against Carter's two thousand men and two pieces of artillery. [Laughter.]

A long and excited debate here followed.

The Resolution Adopted.

Finally it was brought to a close and the resolution adopted without division. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin for a reduction of the tariff and the repeal of duties on coal, salt and pig r

A Public Park.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill setting apart certain lands near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, as a Public Park.

Free Imports.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow the importation free of duty of certain machinery designed for experiments in mining in Louisiana. Passed.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up as unfinished business the Amnesty Bill.

It was laid aside to take up the bill for

The Relief of the Chicago Sufferers.

Mr. CHANDLER proposed an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to certain towns in Michigan.

This threatening to give rise to debate, Mr. MORTON called for the regular order,

The Amnesty Bill.

and addressed the Senate upon it. He declared himself opposed to universal amnesty, and characterized the arguments in favor of it as based upon sickly sentimentalism and spurious generosity.

It seemed to be straining the Fourteenth Amendment to pass the amnesty bill as it came from the House. He was willing, however, to vote for that bill, but he never would vote for it with the exceptions stricken out. The disability proposed by that amendment upon Southern leaders was the last remaining legal mark of disapprobation of the rebellion, and he could never consent to its removal, because to do so would be to acknowledge that the rebellion was not wrong, that it was merely a difference of opinion, and that the leaders of the rebellion have the same right as loyal men to hold the highest offices of the Government.

The question of amnesty had generally been argued heretofore on the grounds of expediency and experience, but he wished to consider it upon a higher plane. He thought there was a great principle involved, a principle of consistency of duty to the government, and especially a principle of the greatest importance to posterity. It was argued that amnesty would conciliate the people of the South, but he believed that the leaders could no more be conciliated in that way than rattlesnakes could be conciliated by restoring their extracted fangs. They would die as they had lived—rebels, whatever dignity history might give to their character in maintaining that attitude. Therefore, they could not be conciliated by this measure, and if it would conciliate the masses of the southern people, it would be by their taking it as an admission that they were always in the right and that the people of the north were in the wrong. If universal amnesty were to be granted now it would be impossible to convince the next generation that there was anything wrong in the rebellion, and the Republican party could not concede the guiltlessness of the rebellion without falsifying its whole record, and disgracing itself before the world. The consequences of rebellion were far greater than the consequences of all other crimes committed in the United States up to this time.

Mr. MORTON predicted that if General Amnesty was granted, the next step will be to pension the rebel soldiers, the next to pay rebels for their property taken by the Union armies in the war, including slaves, and the next to pay the Confederate debt.

In conclusion he said that he would vote for Mr. Sumner's amendment—the supplementary Civil Rights bill. He agreed with Mr. Sumner in putting justice before generosity, or spurious magnanimity. Whatever it might be to the individuals amnested, it would in his opinion be cruelty to future generations, and while he was willing to vote for a general amnesty, he believed universal amnesty would be

Inhuman and Immoral,

because it would be an admission of the innocence of Rebellion, whose consequences will linger in the country for centuries.

Mr. THURMAN said he was at loss to comprehend the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton.) That Senator asserted that universal amnesty would be inhuman and immoral, and he was prepared to vote for this bill of universal amnesty, provided Mr. Sumner's amendment should be adopted.

Mr. MORTON explained that what he had denounced was universal amnesty. He would vote for this House bill, because it made exceptions of persons who might be regarded as among the authors of the rebellion.

Mr. THURMAN said that if this House bill was so satisfactory to the Senator, he was at a loss to account for his denunciation of universal amnesty on this occasion, as no one had proposed to amend this bill, so as to make it apply universally. He thought there was only one way to account for it. The Senator from Indiana had seized this opportunity to make a speech which would strike the

Keynote of the Coming Campaign.

That function had so often devolved upon him, or been assumed by him, that it had passed into the common law of the Radical party that he should do this at the beginning of every campaign, and the only regret he (Thurman) had on the subject was that in all the years during which the Senator had been studying that music he had not discovered a new tone or even a single new note. [Laughter,] It was the same old story about the wickedness of the rebellion and of the Democratic party, and the same old array of terrible results which would follow if the Democrats should get into power, and which were to be found nowhere else but in that Senator's imagination.

Mr. BLAIR suggested that it was not the same note that Morton struck in 1865, when he made a speech in favor of President Johnson.

Mr. THURMAN—I leave that to be settled between the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blair) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). The Senator from Indiana makes

The Same Old Charges

against the Democratic party, dangers which he believes, of course, or he would not make them, but which I venture to say that no human being in his senses and intelligent enough to form an opinion, does believe or can believe for one single instant. The payment of the rebel debt! How is it to be said in the face of the Fourteenth amendment, which prohibits even States from making any payment of it?

The payment of pensions to rebel soldiers is also positively prohibited by th Fourteenth Amendment. The payment of the national debt is guaranteed by the Constitution. The re-institution of slavery is positively prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, and yet a leading Senator, one who is looked upon, perhaps, as the leader of his party, and as the particular mouthpiece of the administration, has the boldness to hold up those preposterous statements to frighten the American people out of their propriety. Sir, it may do very well on the stump in the swamps of Indiana, [laughter] but it is not too much to say that, to men who are accustomed to reflect, the apprehensions, which this Senator expresses, are

Preposterous and Ridiculous.

Now I find great difficulty in understanding this Administration. The President, in his annual message, recommends an amnesty, and here is a Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton), one of his chief supporters, denouncing it. The President recommends Civil Service Reform, and a Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Carpenter), pours out upon it the vials of his wrath and ridicules it. I can hardly understand it, but if I were a suspicious man, I would say that this is the old trick of

Throwing a Tub to a Whale.

I would suspect that when the President says "Let us have civil service reform," there is a mental reservation that it shall be killed in Congress, and that when he says "Let us have amnesty," there is a mental reservation that the Radicals in the Senate shall kill the amnesty. I do not charge any such hypocrisy upon the President, but it does look wonderfully strange, that every important recommendation made by the President is ignored by his friends in this chamber.

Mr. THURMAN, in conclusion, argued the question of the rights of States under the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON, in reply, said that Mr. Thurman had just made an old speech about the dangers of centralization, which also had been often heard in the swamps of Indiana. It was the same old Democratic States' rights speech. The Senator had just said he could not understand this administration. That was true. The whole Democratic party were unable to understand this administration. [Laughter.] Or the times in which they lived. They were like a man riding in a car backwards, who never sees anything until he is clear past it. [Laughter.]

As to the dangers that would result from their coming into power, he would ask whether Democrats were not committed to pay for rebels' slaves. To show that they were, he sent Mr. Blair's Broadhead letter to the desk to be read, and said it was because of the sentiments expressed in that letter that Mr. Blair was given the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket.

Mr. BLAIR—If you had not

Backed Out of Your Speech

in 1865, in favor of President Johnson, you might have got my place. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON explained his speech of '65, and said—The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blair) had once been a member of the Republican party and had left it.

Mr. BLAIR—I left it because of its usurpations. I joined it when the whole party could have sat down at a dinner table, and I left it when it was in power all over this country to join a party that was out of power. As to the Senator's speech, I remember that when he delivered it, he was thought to be

A Fit Person for Johnson's Cabinet.

and if the people of the South were misled by any person, it was by the Senator himself in that speech.

Mr. MORTON.—The Senator attributes more importance to that speech than ever I did. As to my being thought a fit person for Johnson's cabinet, I know nothing about it, but I can say this much, that there never was an office in the gift of Johnson that I would have accepted. I say this without disrespect to him. I have heard it said that I sought a place in his cabinet. That is false. There never was an hour in which I would have resigned the Governorship of Indiana for any place except a seat in the United States Senate.

HARRISBURG

Special to THE POST.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

New Bills.

HARRISBURG, January 22.—The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WHITE—Amending the charter of the Westmoreland Coal Company, by increasing its stock.

By Mr. BROOKE—Incorporating the Ridley Park Association,

By Mr. DAVIS, (Philadelphia)—Extending the act to prevent obstruction in certain highways, so as to prevent the sale of produce on Broad street between Ridge avenue and Brown.

By Mr. FITCH—Repealing so much of the acts relating to the Wilford and Matamoras Railroad, as has been construed to take ten thousand dollars a year from the State Treasury.

By Mr. NAGLE—Supplement to the Shawnee Coal Company.

The Next Election.

The Senate concurred in a resolution from the House, appointing a committee to fix the time and place to open returns for the next election, for Auditor and Surveyor General.

Mr. BUCKALEW'S bill authorizing comulative voting for school directors was passed.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Paying officials for making estimates of damages in border counties.

Enabling courts to charter Gas and Water Companies.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dollar Savings Bank.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual report of the Dollar Savings Bank.

Local Option.

Messrs. LAWSHE, COOPER, HANCOCK and McJUNKIN presented petitions in favor of local option and prohibitory liquor laws.

The Next Election.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee to fix the time and place for opening and publishing returns for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and in reference to the Constitutional Convention. Passed, and Messrs. White, Gatchell and Brockway appointed on the part of the House.

Agricultural Report.

Mr. MEEK offered a resolution to publish four thousand copies in English, and one thousand in German of the Agricultural report for the use of the House. Passed.

Rothermel's Picture.

A message was received from the Senate stating that it had amended the joint resolution, relative to the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, so as to appoint a committee to whom shall be referred all questions concerning its acceptance and final disposal.

Messrs. PORTER and HANCOCK advocated having the picture exhibited in Philadelphia.

Mr. WHITE was in favor of having it taken to Pittsburgh for permanent exhibition.

Mr. ROGERS, of Erie, said that in Erie they had a marine hospital, and knew not what to do with it, where the picture could be exhibited to advantage.

A number advocated retaining the picture in Harrisburg.

The Senate amendment was concurred in by a vote of 47 yeas to 31 nays.

Auditor General.

Mr. WHITE introduced a supplement to the act relative to the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General and County Surveyors by the people. The bill provides that in case of the death of any person elected to said offices between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May next ensuing, the vacancy shall be filled until the second Tuesday of November next ensuing, by appointment by the Governor. An election to fill the vacancy shall then be held on the day of the annual election in October.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. MILLER—A further supplement to the act for the management of Allegheny county prison, giving authority to use seal, sue and be sued, and allowing judges to sentence prisoners to three years.

By Mr. BROCKWAY—An act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. WILCOX—A supplement to the act incorporating the Clarion River Navigation Company.

By Mr. LAWSHE—An act to incorporate the Penn Coal Company.

By Mr. BROCKWAY—Supplement to the act to establish Judicial courts of the Commonwealth in conformity to alterations and amendments in the Constitution, passed April 13, 1791, limiting the time of taking writs of error and certiorari to Supreme Court.

By Mr. HANCOCK—An act to authorize the improvement of Broad street from League Island to Fisher's Lane, Philadelphia, and to provide means to defray the cost thereof.

By Mr. VOGDES—A further supplement to the act incorporating the Poras Coal, Mining and Lumbering Company.

By Mr. MARKS—An act to lay out and open a State road in Philadelphia and Delaware county, extending to Sixty-fifth street in a direct line, to intersect with the West Chester road on Market street; also an act to incorporate the Harlem Road and Improvement Company.

Mr. DANIELS—Supplement to the act to prevent certain obstructions in public highways in parts of Philadelphia, approved March 4th, 1870, preventing wagons from standing on Broad street.

By Mr. MOORE.—An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors—a copy of the present Ohio law.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—A supplement to the act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

By Mr. HANCOCK—Supplement to the act incorporating the House of Correction, for the employment and information of adults and minors, as adopted by the Board Jan. 12th, 1872.

Adjourned. S.

SENATE.

Bills for Beaver.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—Mr. RUTAN presented petitions for amending the Beaver Musical Institute charter; for a ferry over the Ohio at Shippensport; from citizens of Beaver county for an oil pipe company; also for a prohibitory law.

Braddock Schools.

Mr. WHITE reported negatively the the bill enabling the school directors of Braddock to borrow money.

Gas Companies.

Bills were reported favorably incorporating the People's Gas Company of Allegheny, and the Heat and Light Company of Allegheny county.

Public Charities.

The Governor's message was read, nominating Wm. Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, to be a commissioner of the Board of Public Charities until April, 1872; George L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for five years from December 31, 1871, and William Bakewell for five years from April 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills passed finally: To enable the school directors of Mount Washington county, to sell real estate and borrow money.

Relative to the compensation of mercantile appraisers in Venango county.

To provide for the appointment of an additional notary public in Butler county.

Relative to the rebuilding of the jail of Armstrong county, and authorizing the Commissioners of said county to borrow money.

Authorizing the German United Evangelical Church of St. Paul's congregation, Allegheny City, to remove the dead from their old burying ground and sell the same.

Relative to public roads in upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county.

Repealing the act relative to the election of Supervisors in Kittanning township, Armstrong Co.

For the protection of fish in Chartiers Creek, Allegheny and Washington counties and Connoquenessing creek, Butler Co.

Authorizing the Board of Control of public schools of Allegheny city to make rules and regulations, and appropriate funds to maintain a library for the benefit of the public schools and citizens of Allegheny.

Authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh to provide for the erection of a hose house and purchase a hose carriage with necessary equipments.

To legalize the issue of bonds by the city of Pittsburgh, and exempt the same from taxation except for city purposes.

Supplement to the act authorizing the city of Titusville to grade, pave and curb streets, construct sewers, elect an Auditor and for other purposes.

SENATE.

New Bills.

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The following bills were read in place for Speaker RUTAN:

An act to incorporate the Oil Producers Oil and Pipe Company, of Island Run Beaver county.

To incorporate the Beaver College and Musical Institue.

To establish a ferry over the Ohio river at Shippensport.

To authorize the Burgess and Town Council of Freedom to increase the tax for borough purposes.

A further supplement to the penal laws, protecting advertisements.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Allegheny; also incorporating the Mechanics' Bank of East Birmingham.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Enabling Birmingham to borrow money; also changing the location of Water street, Birmingham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Reported Favorably.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank; incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. TAYLOR—Supplement to the People's Cemetery.

By Mr. GILFILLAN—To incorporate the Keystone Construction Company.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the he Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life! Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hopes to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

XLH CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

SENATE.

Report Adverse to the Female Franchise.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the woman suffragists, and asking to be heard before the Senate asked that this committee be discharged from its consideration. He promises an early report upon the claims that women have a right to vote under the Constitution as amended.

Pittsburgh a Port of Entry and Delivery.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill for deepening the St. Clair's Flats Canal to sixteen feet; also the House bill to make Pittsburgh, Pa., a port of entry and delivery.

Australian Mails.

Mr. COLE, from the Postal Committee, reported favorably the bill subsidizing the mail steamship service to Australia *via* Honolulu.

Sherman 's Papers.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of his colleague Mr. Sher man.

Artificial Limbs.

Mr. BLAIR from the Military Committee, reported favorably the bill extending the provision of the artificial limb act, to all officers above the grade of Captain.

An amendment was adopted extending the provisions to all men in the army and navy regardless of rank.

Grant's Neglect of Duty.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) gave notice of his intention to call up at an early day a resolution of inquiry as to the direlections of duty on the part of the President.

The Female Franchise Again.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to allow women to vote and hold office.

Mr. FENTON'S amnesty bill came up and was laid aside informally,—

Mr. SUMNER announcing that he accepted the amendment yesterday proposed by Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Civil Service Reform.

Mr. CARPENTER then proceeded to speak on the constitutionality of the civil ervice reform scheme.

He deeply regretted the recent message of the President announcing that he had adopted the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission. He knew, however, that there had been a great deal of clamor lately in support of this scheme, which had made it seem that the people generally were in favor of it, and he supposed that the President had yielded to this clamor upon the principle stated in his inaugural address, that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to execute it faithfully. Some persons had expressed surprise at the President's consenting to give up the patronage which his enemies said he was using for his own advantage, but the reason probably was that he knew he could afford to give his enemies many advantages and yet defeat them. Nevertheless he thought the President had done wrong in yielding to the clamor of the hour.

The sober second thought of the people was always right, but their sudden impulses were often wrong, and ought to be resisted by their public servants. He knew that it sometimes happened that before the sober second thought came a faithful public officer would find his head in the basket. To a public officer—a Senator for instance, ambitious of re-election there was a great temptation to yield to the pressure of the moment, but as he was the only Senator who, probably, could not be re-elected if he wished it, there seems to be a special obligation resting upon him to act independently as a part of this reform scheme. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had proposed a constitutional amendment rendering a President, who has served one term, ineligible for re-election. This would be treating President Grant more severely than Jefferson Davis, because, although the latter is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, it is still within the power of Congress to remove his disabilities, while President Grant would have no means of relief from his. [Laughter.]

If the doctrine was true that one term of service was enough to demoralize a public officer, then the Senator from Massachusetts must be simply very thoroughly demoralized by this time, and being a man who sets principles above all personal considerations, he would of course take his hat and leave the Senate forever immediately upon the adoption of his amendment. [Laughter.]

In politics words are things, and Civil Service Reform is

A Cunning Catch-word.

The conclusion is that whoever is not in favor of reform must be in favor of the abuses. But the change is not necessarily reform, and there is a sure intuition, which tells us that in a government of such a delicate structure as this of ours, it is better to bear ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

Mr. CARPENTER then discussed at some length the distribution of powers between the Legislative and Executive departments of the government, and came to the conclusion that if the appointing powers were taken away from the President, as it would be by this reform, his remaining powers would be no greater than those of a constable in Milwaukee.

He said if this measure, instead of being tacked to the Appropriation bill on the last night of the session, had depended upon its own merits it would not have received twenty votes.

Mr. CARPENTER here had the regulations read and then criticized them in detail. His first criticism was that the most important officers in the Civil Service were to be wholly exempt from the operation of them. If the copying clerk in the Interior Department, or candidate for janitorship of the United States building, must pass an examination, he could not see why the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of State should not be examined also. By these regulations a copying clerk must be a citizen of the United States, but the head of a department need not be. A light-house keeper on the shore of Lake Michigan must be

Able to Read and Write

the English language, but the Attorney General of the United States would not be required to do either. [Laughter.]

He also argued that there was a conflict between the ninth rule, which provides that any person, becoming disqualified after a long and faithful service by bodily or mental infirmity, may be appointed to a place of less responsibility in the same department, and in the first rule which provides that no person shall be admitted to a position in the Civil Service, who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health, &c.

These he said were minor defects in the Civil Service Reform scheme.

The Great Objection

to it were: First, that it violated the Constitution by taking away from the President the discretion rested in him to select his appointees from the whole people, and limited him to the names of persons referred to him by the examining board; Second, that it set up for public servants standard of education at schools to the exclusion from office of all who have not enjoyed the comforts of a liberal education, thus setting up an aristocratic governmental class, composed of the sons of the rich.

Continuing his criticism, he said that according to these rules, the successful candidate for an appointment was to be chosen from three persons passing the best examination, so that although each of the candidates would answer questions enough to show his competency, still the President must appoint the one who had done the best, or else disregard examination altogether, and fall back upon his own discretion, in which latter case, what would become of Civil Service Reform? Further, the candidates presenting themselves for examination after due public notice would always be adventurers, or, at least men of no rank or ability. Suppose a vacancy in the Colectorship of New York and an advertisement for the candidates was published by the examining board,

Did Anybody Suppose

that such men as A. T. Stewart, or Henry G. Stebbins or George Opdyke would present themselves for examination, and if they did, would they not probably be beaten, and by candidates who had just left school?

This may be reform, said Mr. CARPENTER, but it will defeat any political party that adopts it, for it will excite indignation and contempt and a division of the people of this country. It may be reform, or whatever else its friends choose to call it, but it certainly is not Constitutional, or a wise mode of appointing public officers of the United States.

Turning from the rules to the report of the Commission, he said it was based upon a vicious leading idea—the permanency of tenure for public servants. This idea had been advocated at the formation of the government by those who favored a strong government, but it had been rejected, because it was seen to be anti-Republican. It was thought right, that judges should be made independent of the popular will, because the questions which they had to decide, depended upon legal principles, and popular will had nothing to do with them. It was also right that the officers of the army should have a life tenure, because they had been specially educated by the government for their duties, but there was

No Parallel

between these and civil service officers. The duties of the latter were generally prescribed by law and were so simple that any intelligent man could soon master them, and he could have an opportunity to do so without detriment to the public service.

Another fallacious idea, underlying the report, was, that party is the *bane* of this Government, and to labor for the success of party ought to disqualify a man for a public office. In all free countries there must be parties. The great Republican party, which has achieved such wonders in the last ten years, found public affairs filled with its enemies when it came into power. According to the Civil Service Reform doctrine, it ought to have left those offices in the possession of its old occupants. But if it had done so, how different would have been the history of those years?

Mr. CARPENTER read an extract from the report of the Commission charging that under the present system the appointing power is often subjected to the threats and blandishments of personal solicitation, and said it was a base and malignant libel on the leading members of the Republican party in Congress. He had been told by a high authority that only two persons had demanded appointments on terms that could be called insulting or disrespectful; that those two were high in the legislative department of the government, and that having had those appointments refused on account of the unfitness of the candidates—in both cases being relatives of the applicants—were now high champions of Civil Service Reform.

Recurring to the competitive examination system, he said he did not mean to decry learning. He thought that persons who had not the advantages of education in youth were more likely than others to appreciate its advantages fully, and he belonged to that class. Why, said he, if I were a candidate for the position of copying clerk in one of the departments and should go before an emamining board of a chemical turn of mind, I should certainly be rejected, although I write a fair hand and can copy papers with great speed and accuracy. I know no more of chemicals than I know of the

Pearly Gates and Golden Streets of Heaven.

[laughter]; and I never expect to—I mean, I never expect to know chemistry. I do expect to know more of the pearly gates and golden streets, for I understand that admittance there does not depend upon a competitive examination. [Laughter].

In conclusion Mr. CARPENTER said that there was n special reason why the scheme ought not to be adopted at this time. At the breaking out of the war patriotic fathers sent their sons to the army, while others, less patriotic, sent theirs to school, and now, if this system were adopted, the sons of the first class, who were fighting for their country, while the others were remaining at school or college, would be excluded from public office, because they did not know all about the fluctuations of tides or how near the moon comes to the earth, or the names of the four principal rivers, that flow into the Caspian Sea. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL wished to say a few words on this subject, but not in behalf of the competitive examination system, which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) said had been suspended, and against which, therefore, it was remarkable that he should have directed so much of his speech.

Mr. CARPENTER denied having said that the system was not to go into operation. What he said was that the rules and regulations were to be revised so as to carry it into operation more effectually. In other words, the administration had merely let go to get a better hold. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL—I certainly hope that Civil Service Reform is not to be abandoned, but is to be pursued. Having given the best attention I could to the Senator's remarks, I certainly understand them to be devoted almost entirely to the Rules and Regulations, which it is now said will not work, and are to be changed. I shall take up no time in attempting to defend those rules or the system of competitive examination, but I am certainly in favor of Civil Service Reform—a Reform that shall

Save this Government from Being Plundered

under the system which was one-fourth the entire revenue of the country, and it is sad to me to reflect that the Senator from Wisconsin now takes the position not against particular Rules, but against a system which would correct it; that he stands up here in the face of an official document, prepared by careful and considerate friends of the administration, by its best friends, which states that one-fourth of your entire revenue, more than ninety millions of dollars, is wasted in consequence of the system, the correction of which the Senator from Wisconsin now opposes.

Mr. SHERMAN—What document is that?

Mr. TRUMBULL—It is the official statement made by this Civil Service Commission.

Mr. CARPENTER—I have no dessre to become the special champion of that Board, but what they do say is that about one quarter of the revenue is wasted, and they *do not* know how much of that is chargeable to the Civil Service.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, we will see what they do say. I am willing to have it read, and the whole of it, unlike the Senator from Wisconsin, who had read part of the opinion of the Attorney General, given upon another question altogether, and such as

Sustains His Argument.

and left unread the conclusion, which condemns the whole of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL here read from the report as follows: "It is not easy to complete in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of Civil Service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and careful method, but it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of the facts that one fourth of the revenue of the United States are annually lost in collection, and for a large part that is lost, a system of service which is fatally unsound, may reasonably be held responsible."

Mr SUMNER—I wish to ask the Senator whether he knows that the whole expense of collecting the revenue, internal and external, is less than five per cent.

Mr. TRUMBULL—If the Senator from Ohio will devote his attention to the investigation now going on in New York, I think he will find how a great deal of the revenue is lost.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will inform the Senator that I have not only given attention to that investigation, but I have joined in reporting a bill, to which I hope to call the attention of the Senate in a few days, and which will entirely cure the abuses which have occurred at New York.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall be very happy to concur with the Senator in the passage of that bill which is to correct all abuse The Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Carpenter,) passed a high eulogium upon the character of the President and at the same time informed us that the President had put these theories, as he calls them, into operation for the purpose of rendering them odious in the expectation that the people will soon cry "enough"—Sir, I think better of the Chief Magistrate of the United States than to suppose that under the authority given him to adopt rules and regulations for the reform of the Civil Service, he has adopted such rules as will bring Civil Service Reform into contempt.

Mr. TRUMBULL here controverted Mr. Carpenters views as to the extent and importance of the President's powers under the Constitution. It was true, he said that the appointing power belonged to the Executive and the great evil was that the members of the Legislative Department of the Government had

Gradually Usurped Power

and assumed to dictate appointments, and the great aim of Civil Service Reform was to restore to the Executive his constitutional power of appointment instead of taking it away. Does not the Senator from Wisconsin know that although the Constitution and law vest the appointing power in the Executive and heads of Departments, yet virtually that power is not exercised by them but is controlled by Senators and Representatives in Congress?

Mr. CARPENTER—I know nothing about the patronage of Illinois, but as to that part of the patronage of Wisconsin, of which I have any knowledge, I answer that I do not know that to be the fact.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, I cannot speak as to the rule in Wisconsin, but this report states that this is the general practice, and

The President Endorses this Report

and sends it to Congress. The trouble is not in the want of scholarship of our public officers. It arises from the appointments being controlled by Congressmen, and I introduced a bill some time ago designed to correct that evil. This report is the work of gentlemen of a high character, after great industry and laborious research, who have inquired into the evils that exist under the present system, and have set them forth here with great clearness and force. If they cannot be corrected by the competitive examination system, let us apply some other system, but let them certainly be corrected. This report comes to us endorsed by the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called the attention of Mr. Trumbull to the fact that the President could not be held responsible for all the statements of the report, as in his message transmitting it he said that he was desirous of bringing out the fact to the attention of Congress before recess, and that he had not sufficiently examined the report to suggest the requisite legislation.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does the Senator believe that

The President Did Not Read this Report.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—The President says he had not time to examine the report.

Mr. TRUMBULL—To examine it for what purpose? To suggest legislative action. But does the Senator from New Jersey impute to the President even, by implication, such ignorance as to send us an important report without having read it, or without knowing what statements were in it? The idea to me is inconceivably. The President must have read it, or he could not have said that it embodied the policy long needed. He had read and understood it, and it comes here endorsed, as to its essential facts, so far as they relate to the present mode of appointments by the President himself, who has been for nearly three years in a position to know what the present system is. Even the Senator from Wisconsin, himself, endorsed the statements of this report, when he said that two persons high in the legislative department of the government had insulted or threatened the President because he would not make certain appointments dictated by them. I wish the Senator had told us who they were that threatened the President, for then he would have given a still more striking illustration of the system which the Civil Service Reform is designed to correct.

Mr. TRUMBULL in conclusion, speaking of the

Use of Government Patronage for Party Purposes.

said: Now I am free to say, and I will say it here and everywhere, that if the Republican party has not virtue enough to be sustained without using the patronage of the Government to hold it together, it deserves to go down. No party deserves to be sustained, that cannot sustain itself without using the patronage of the Government as spoils to perpetuate its power. That is the very objection pointed out by the Civil Service Commission that the patronage of the Government is being used for parties and purposes. Men take offices for the purpose of electing certain other individuals to office, and keeping them there. It is an interference with the rights of the people, and no party ought to be sustained that cannot be sustained by the unbiassed votes of the people, uninfluenced by party patronage. [Subdued applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SHERMAN believed the abuses of the present system are greatly exaggerated. The expenses of our Government are less in proportion than those of any other in the world. The entire cost of collecting the revenue is less than five per cent.

Mr. SCHURZ—Does not the Senator know that it has appeared in an official report to Congress that the losses occurring to the Government from the running in of cargoes without paying duty, amount, and have amounted for many years, to from twelve million to twenty-five million dollars a year.

Mr. MORTON pointed out that Mr. Trumbull's idea of the best way to reform the Civil Service differed from the plan of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. EDMUNDS announced that on Monday he would speak in reply to Mr. Carpenter.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Contested Seats.

On the contested election case from Pennsylvania of Mr. Cessna, Republican, against Mr. Myers, Democrat, two of the nine member reversed their votes in the Committee, giving Mr. Myers a large majority.

Messrs. EDWARDS and SNYDER discussed, at length, the contested election cases of Bates against Edwards, from Arkansas.

After two hours spent over the question a resolution was adopted refusing Mr. Edwards, the sitting member, any more time to take testimony.

Washington City Bonds.

Mr. STARKWEATHER reported a bill for funding the debt of Washington in six per cent. gold bonds, running not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, to be negotiated at a rate of discount not more than three per cent. Passed.

Texas Anti-War Claims.

Mr. CLARKE (Texas) introduced a bill to refund to the State of Texas the disbursements made prior to the war in defense of the frontier. Referred.

The House adjourned till Monday.

LEGISLATIVE.

Special to THE POST.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

New Bills.

HARRISBURG, January 19.—Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill to incorporate the United Saving Bank of Pittsburgh; also, a bill to incorporate the People's Gas Company of Allegheny.

Mr. HUMPHREYS introduced a bill to incorporate the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Bank.

Reported Favorably.

The following bills were reported favorably:

An act erabling the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, of Allegheny, to increase the capital stock; also, incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Labor Bureau.

Petition were presented from the General Council of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, asking for the creation of a Bureau of Labor and Statistics; also a number asking the passage of a local option law.

Bounty Lands to Soldiers.

Mr. GRAY, from the Federal Relations Committee, reported favorably a joint resolution asking Pennsylvania Congressmen to urge the passage of the bill granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors.

Compulsory Education.

Mr. LANE offered a resolution that the Committee on Education be instructed to confer with the Superintendant of Common Schools as to the expediency of compulsory education and report by bill or otherwise. Passed.

The Libel Law.

Mr. M'JUNKIN reported negatively from the General Judiciary Committee the bill allowing facts to be pleaded in justification in libel and slander suits.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WILCOX—A furthur supplement to the act incorporating the Northern Railroad and Navigation Company, allowing said corporation to make connection with the Allegheny Valley Railroad in Jefferson and Clearfield counties.

By Mr. MEEK—Directing the sale of bonds composing the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund, authorizing the issue of new bonds in lieu thereof and abolishing the Board of Commissioners.

Reported Favorably.

Bills were reported favorably as follows:

By Mr. SANNER—Authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of South Pittsburgh to provide for the purchase or erection of a hose house and purchase of a hose carriage with the necessary equipments.

By Mr. COOPER—An act legalizing the issue of bonds by Pittsburgh and exempting the same from taxation, with amendments.

By Mr. GILFILLAN—An act for the protection of fish in Allegheny and Washington counties.

By Mr. FOX—An act authorizing the Board of Control of the common schools of the city of Allegheny to make rules and regulations and to appropriate funds to maintain a Library for the benefit of the public schools of Allegheny City.

By Mr. DELACEY—A Supplement to the Charter of the Duquesne Grays of the city of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned till 7:30 Monday evening.

OHIO.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, January 19.—In the House to-day bills were passed making it burglary to forcibly break into railroad station houses, cars or depots at night; also to admit as competent jurors persons who may have read newspaper accounts of criminal cases, on which they proposed to sit as such jurors.

A bill was introduced to create a lien in favor of makers and dealers in monuments and grave stones.

After a long discussion, the bill to increase the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court from three to four thousand dollars was defeated in both Houses.

Cincinnati in Consternation.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—A bill now pending in the Ohio Legislature, providing for the districting of Cincinnati, is creating considerable commotion here. The matter was debated in the Board of Councilmen to-day and resolutions passed asking the Legislative to enact a law authorizing the Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint five disinterested taxpayers to re-district the city on October 1st this year, provided the same is not done by Council prior to that date.

STOCKING ON THE STAND.

How the Firm of Leet & Co. Got the General Order Business—Three Hundred Letters of Endorsement From Senators—Murphy's Influence—What the "Tribune" Knows of Political Assessments.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The investigation of the Custom House frauds was continued to-day.

Ex-Appraiser Palmer sent a letter denying the testimony of Spencer, to the effect that an official removed by Palmer, and subsequently re-appointed by Murphy, was not removed, because of a note received from the special agent of the House, asking an opportunity to correct certain statements.

A broker testified as the appraisement of the damaged good.

To-morrow night the Committee adjourns to Washington.

A correspondence was submitted concerning the appointment of Weigher Thompson, by which it was shown that the Secretary of the Treasury declined to approve the nomination of that person as Weigher, alleging that he had information that he was an unsuitable man. But on the representations of Murphy to the contrary effect, the Secretary consented to the appointment.

Secretary also declined to approve of the removal of Weigher Lake, but Murphy further requested a change and the Department subsequently acquiesced.

The copy of Murphy's letter presented does not specify the charges on which his subsequent letter is based. The changes seem to have been made on Murphy's personal knowledge.

Treasury Agent Howe submitted documents showing the amount of penalties paid to the Government in 1871, on information and furnished by his men, to be $187,173; the amount distributed to the same office in the same time in moieties was $2,250.

The entire expenses of the Special Treasury Service of the United States, comprising sixteen districts and fifty-three special agents, for the fiscal year ending December 1st, 1871, were about $60,000, of which $40,000 were paid for expenses and the balance in salaries. During the same time over one million dollars in cash was paid into the Government by the Treasury agents with a number of large suits pending.

W. Stocking, of the firm of Leet & Stocking examined by Senator Pratt, testified that he met J. P. Lindsey, at Willard's hotel, in Washington, and was introduced by the clerk. Soon after Lindsey told him that Grinnell was getting up a cartage bureau in New York, and with his influence he ought to be able to get it. He procured about three hundred letters from Senators and others, came on, got the bureau at $5,000 a year as Superintendent, and held it until the Secretary abolished it. Almost immediately after he joined Col. Leet and Wharton in the General Order business.

To Mr. Bayard—Colonel Leet and I got into partnership through a liking for each other. Mr. Grinnell said he would like to do something for us, and he gave us a portion of the General Order business and afterwards the whole.

Question—By Senator Casserly—How did you succeed in getting so many letters from Senators? Is it a common thing for Senators to give such letters?

A. I got them by my own influence.

Q. Was not the General Order one of the prizes in politics that the most influential people here were contending for?

A. So I understand.

Q.—Was it not strange that Grinnell should volunteer to give the general order to you?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever hear of external influence brought to bear on him?

A.—No.

To Mr. Bayard—No one has any interest in our business now but Leet and myself. I have only a bowing acquaintance with Gen. Porter. I had no letter from him coming on here.

A motion by Senator Stewart that they adjourn to-morrow to meet in Washington was lost, and the committee will continue with their labors here next week.

[Horace Greeley in the Tribune,]

The Custom House has been no worse in the matter of political interference, we are told, under this Administration than formerly. The Administration friends of Civil Reform admit that it is bad enough, but insist that it is merely the continuation of an old evil. We heartiiy wish this could be shown; but what shall we say to this contrast? Here is Mr. Murphy's circular to the employees of the Custom House, as set forth (in what is represented to us as authentic form,) in the account given the other day of the suit against Messrs. Murphy and Cornell for the two per cent. tax which they insisted on collecting for political purposes, and which the litigants want to get back again.

To all whom it may concern: All persons in the employ of the Custom House will be required to pay, at the office of the Surveyor, 2 per cent. upon their salaries for the past year. By order of

THOMAS MURPHY,
Collector of the Port of New York.

New York, October, 1871.

Compare with the following circular, which we print from an original copy issued by Collector Barney:

The Collector desires that the officers of the Customs should have the opportunity, once in every year, to contribute such sums as they desire toward paying the necessary and legitimate expenses incurred by the Union and Republican parties for elections. He authorizes Messrs. Stout and Palmer to receive subscriptions this year for the State and City elections, and he will himself attend to the proper application of all moneys so contributed. He considers it the duty of all citizens to aid, accordint to their ability, in defraying the propeg expenses of the political organizations whose principles and objects they approve. But he will not presume to dictate the amount to be given, and he leaves every officer at perfect liberty to refuse to make ony contribution. No officer will, by contributing, establish a claim to be retained; now will any officer incur the penalty of removal by refusing to give."

Clearly there has been progress in *some* direction between Barney and Murphy. Will the Administration friends of Civil Service Reform tell us whether it is progress they approve, or whether they think the Custom House in this regard any worse under this Administration than it was before?

Mr. Cessna Not to Get a Seat.

The Committee on Elections on Thursday agreed to report against Cessna, of Pennsylvania, in his claim to the seat of Myers. The vote was seven in the negative and two blanks. The committe also for the third time refused to favor an extension of time for Edwards, of Arkansas This is hostile to Senator Clayton, so far as the House committee can pass upon the merits of the controversy.

FOREIGN.

FICKLE FRANCE.

Thier's Resigns the Presidency, but is Coaxed by a Committee of the Assembly to Withdraw his Resignation.

LONDON, January 30.—Thiers, in accordance with previous intimations, sent to the Assembly to-day his formal resignation as President, accompanied by the announcement that all the ministers had also tendered their resignations. A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President, and refusing to accept his resignation. A deputation was appointed to announce to Thiers the action of the Assembly. A deputy subsequently moved that a committee be appointed to endeavor to effect a compromise with the Executive and in case of failure to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circumstances. All the parliamentary clubs are sending deputations to Thiers to dissuade him from his purpose. Deputies of the Right Center held a meeting this afternoon, and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials, they had no intention of expressing a want of confidence in the Government.

A considerable force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marceilles, and there are an unusual number of men-of-war in the harbor. These circumstances having caused some uneasiness, a deputation of citizens waited on the Prefect of the department to ascertain the cause. The reply of the Prefect was to the effect that in view of the recent disorders the government had deemed it prudent to take proper precautions against their renewal.

VERSAILLES, January 20, midnight.—The deputation, appointed by the Assembly, waited on Thiers this evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber refused to accept his resignation. Thiers consented to remain in the service of the Chamber and the country. It is probable that the present Ministery will remain in office.

Why Thiers Resigned—The Chasm not yet Bridged Over.

PARIS, January 21.—Thiers yesterday in reply to the deputations of the Assembly, which called upon him to notify him of the refusal of that body to accept the resignation said, that he was worn out and discouraged. He could not change his opinion, and believed that conflicts similar to the present one were likely to occur between the Legislative and the Executive Departments of the Government when the military and educational bills would come before the Assembly.

Thiers further said that while for the present he consented to withdraw his resignation the end was inevitable, and that sooner or later he would be compelled to retire from the Presidency of the Republic.

Marshal MacMahon also called upon Thiers yesterday, and appealed to him in behalf of the army to withdraw his resignation. The Marshal said that the army would obey the orders of the Assembly, but would not be controlled by the dictatorship which was likely to follow the unconditional retirement of the President. The members of the Ministry, at the earnest solicitation of Thiers, have resumed their portfolios.

Telegrams have been received from several foreign governments congratulating Thiers upon his continuance as chief of the Executive power.

The French journals have for some time past expressed a disapproval of the constant participations of the President in the discussions in the legislative body. This complaint has has been earnestly discussed in the Ministry, which has now decided to make the proposition to the Assembly that Thiers shall address it only upon occasions, for which purpose the pending debate shall at any time be adjourned.

GRANT'S PACKING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the legal tender act, which was made in accordance with the orders of President GRANT, is too much even for the staunch Republican journal, the New York *Evening Post*, to swallow. It speaks well in the followiug extracts, which should be carefully studied by every honest man, no matter what his political views may be. The *Post* says:

This decision is made, in full bench, by a vote of five judges against four. Unfortunately for the country mere numbers decide questions in the Supreme Court as well as in Congress, not the weight of argument or of authority. The dissenting judges in this case are Chief Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field. The authority of these, together with that of the late Justice Grier, whose view, after an exhaustive discussion of the subject, was the same as theirs, is overruled by the votes of Judges Strong, Miller, Bradley, Swayne and Davis. We shall not enter into the question of the comparative legal weight of the two groups; it needs no comment. But even this would not be a fair test of their authority in the present case; for it is notorious that the two justices who have been added to the bench since the decision in Hepburn against Griswold was made, Messrs. Strong and Bradley, *were appointed after their opinions on this legal-tender question had been formed and announced, and against the earnest protest of men who regarded their appointment as an executive decision of the question.* These facts deprive Messrs. Strong and Bradley of all authority whatever in the case. Had they been justices of exceptional delicacy of feeling as to the judicial character, *they would not have consented to sit in the hearing of it.* As it is, having been raised to the bench in full view of the previously-fomed ropinions on a particular case, it is obvious that their names can add no more weight to the judgment they render on it than if they had remained at the bar.

Had the two judgments of the Court been in all these respects of equal authority, they would simply neutralize one another, and the opinion of the country on the question might remain in suspense until, after all immediate practical interest in it shall have passed away, the new Supreme Bench, unembarrassed by political relations, and appointed only for legal learning and strength, shall decide it unanimously on legal grounds alone. But, in view of the vastly higher legal authority of that part of the bench which pronounced the opinion in Hepburn against Griswold, and adheres to it still, and in view of the fact that the majority of the Court, omiting the judges who were appointed with their opinions already known, still strongly hold that judgment, the legal profession and public opinion will continue to regard the question as one not finally determined by judicial authority. They are at liberty to follow the profound conviction which still prevails among candid and thoughtful minds, *that honesty is the wisest statesmanship, and that the Constitution was never meant to sanction injustice.*

CARTER'S COUP D'ETAT.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The following dispatch was received in this city to-day by Senator West from Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.

Hon. J. R. West, Washington:

Yesterday and last night a hand-bill was distributed throughout the city as follows: "To arms!" "To arms!" "To arms!" "To arms!" Colored men to the front. Warmouth's slaves at Mechanics' Institute pretended to-day to expel Antoine Adolph, Burch Wilson, Rearson Williams, Gureaud Gaddis, John Lott, and other colored members of the House of Representatives. Warmoth will next attempt to remove Ingraham and Antoine from the Senate. Rally on Saturday at ten o'clock, at the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, and let those who have dared to trample on your rights as freedmen and citizens tremble until the marrow of their bones shakes. Let the cry be "down with Warmouth and his thieving crew. Rally! rally! rally! Liberty or death." In this morning's papers—*Times, National, Republican,* and *Bee*, published in both French and English languages, appeared the following:

WHEREAS, This violent and illegal action of the said H. C. Warmoth has so far intimidated and embarressed the General Assembly that a quorum of the House cannot be obtained, and the necessary reforms demanded by the people have thus far been defeated and the business of the community obstructed, and the public peace threatened and disturbed, and a republican form of government practically and substattially destroyed," and,

WHERAS, there is no solution of difficulties nor an aversbn of the dangers to our liberties by the isurpation and a revolutionary violence of said H. C. Warmoth, except in the assertion of the legislative deputy of the government through its proper offices, of its independence and rights: therefr, in accordance with its constitution, nd laws of the State of Louisana, and t the instructions of the House of Represetatives, approved by sixteen members of th Senate of said State, and G. W. Carter Speaker of the House of Representatives, ntify all whom it may concern that I shall, n Monday, the 22d, at 11:30 A. M., through sergeants-at-arms of she House over whic I preside, proceed to remove from the Hall of the House of Representatives and proaches thereto, the Metropolitan polic and armed men now acting under the legal order and direction of said H. C. Warmoth, and place said House with its organization as it existed at the hour of adjournment, January 4th last, intact in its H. in Mechanics' Institute, and I herel notify all members of the House that o violence or indignity will be ficted upon them nor intimidation by Sergeant-at-arms or otherwise, to prevent them from regulating the organization the House of Representatives as provic for by the Constitution and laws of the ate and rules of the House.

I would also warn all the police and other armed men, now acting in olation of the law, by order of said H. Warmoth against resisting the mand of the House in the premises, and wo notify them that no violence is to be u against them, except in case said illegal resistance, and citize are informed that no damage will be dot to private property and the interferenc had with the executive office, and the are respectively requested for the time being to close their places of business and to keep off the street in the vicinity of the Mechanics Institute, as this measure, legal in its character, as a last resort, is taken for the protection of the public rights and the preservation of the Republican Government in the State of Louisiana. The question before our people is no longer a simple one of reform, but a graver issue is presented by the revolutionary acts of the Governor, and that is whether they will quietly permit him to subvert the State government and destroy the independence of the legislative department thereof by the most violent and revolutionary acts. The premises considered, we earnestly invite the citizens, irrespective of race or party, to organize and arm themselves as well as they may be abie and report in the neghborhood of 207 Canal street, where they will be provided with necessary commissions and sworn in as assistant sergeant-at-arms, and thus with laws be prepared to protect their righ's. I want a force so potent in numbers and so representative of the community as will preclude bloodshee and insure abstinence on the part of the Executive from further interference with the general assembly.

You are invited to meet at Rampet street, near Canal, at ten o'clock on Monday morning, when the necessary ordes will be given.

Receiving our powers from the peope and desiring to exercise the same in ther interest in this hour of peril to ther liberties, we invoke their presence and support as the only protection to the State against the crimes and encroachments of a recreant and traitorous executive.

(Signed) G. W. CARTER,
Speaker House of Representatives, State of Louisiana.

POLITICAL.

A Phillipic Against the Present-Taker.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Wendell Phillips delivered his lecture on the political situation at Mercantile Library Hall tonight to a very large audience. Further ther than to say he regarded the Civil Service Reform, as at present contemplated, as magnificent; that he did not expect to live to see one iota of it put into practice; that he had no more confidence in that great soldier, meaning Grant, than he had in any other carpet bagger, who had gone South, and that he believed the nominee of the Republican party, who ever he may be, will, be elected President, he did not touch upon ordinary political affairs, but entered into a philosophical discussion of the relation of wages to wealth, labor to capital, the great and growing railroad corporations, cheap money, the government of great cities, trades unions, the internationals &c., &c. The lecture was well recived and the many sentiments expressed were heartly applauded

THE papers have been filed in the Prothonotary's office for the assignment of the property of Mr. Jeremiah Kohen, formerly a grocery dealer on Federal street, Allegheny. A. M. Marshall, Esq., has been appointed trustee for all the creditors. The bonds entered into are $40,000. The debts of Cohen are represented to amount to $22,501 22. It is said his assets are sufficient to pay a large percentage of of his indebtedness, which, if true, will be good news to the creditors.

Hazard & Caswell's
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

"WILD TEA."

The Mystery no Longer a Mystery.

John Henry Smith as a Wild Tea Broker—Letters by the Bushel—Wild Tea by the Pound—Cancer Cured in a Horn—A Massachusetts Speculator in Chopped Herbs, &c.

Our readers, and the general public are aware of the numerous complaints we have published within the last week of parties who have been victimized by a dealer in "wild tea," pretending to cure cancer, and who procured an unlimited amount of free advertising on the strength of a certificate of cure from ex-Health Officer Williams. Last evening we received a call from Mr. Williams, who disclaims all connection with the "wild tea" dodge, except that he gave the certificate, not knowing that it was to be published. He now discovers that the certificate was published and used by a Massachusetts yankee without his authority, and as it now appears for the purpose of doing a flourishing trade in greenbacks and chopped mountain tea.

The *Modus operandi* as described by Mr. Williams is as follows: After the publication of the certificate became pretty general Mr. Williams was deluged with letters from all parts of the country at the rate of a *bushel a day*. These letters were from all parts of the United States, and from various parts of British North America. These letters were called for by,

JOHN HENRY SMITH,

the party of the first part, who called daily at Mr. Williams' office for the correspondence. The letters were directed to Mr. Williams, but Mr. Smith (oh! Smith) called daily at the Health Office and got the letters without going through the little ceremony of asking for them.

Mr. Smith was formerly in the oil business in this city, resides at 56 Franklin street, Pittsburgh, and had until a few days ago, an office at No. 6 Seventh ave. The tea, he states, is gathered from a Massachusetts swamp!—(back of Coal Hill.)

This precious "yerb," which, if we may judge by the indignant howls of our exchanges, will cure cancer in about the same time that pumpkin pie will cure ague, ranges in prices from twelve dollars a quart to three dollars per ounce. The prices varied according to the locality, and "circumstances over which he had no control." A merchant in New Castle, who had been "done for" by Smith, sends up a royal wail, the chorus of which was "twelve dollars a quart and no cure." Others squealed proportionately, to the amount of their investment, in Smith's "tea."

A day or two ago Smith was summoned to the *Leader* sanctum to explain the "art, trade and mystery" of "yerbs." He was somewhat reticient as to the name and nature of the "yerb," but went off to hunt up a nice Latin term, *herba montana*, or botanical name for the thing. We suggest from a moderate acquaintance with the Greek language, that the great Helenic dialect would furnish the best stunner for a new theraputic remedy. The whole thing has a decidedly ugly squint, and looks like an imposition on suffering humanity.

For the information of Mr. Smith and public we may state that Mr. Smith's pply of letters will be peremptorily cut after this morning, and the little boy d not trouble himself with going any e to the Health office with a market et.

SWOOPE'S SORROWS.

Titusville Thinks of "Bucher."

ing from the tone of the Titusville pre District Attorney Swope is not by any ns the most popular man that ever ed the oil regions. The *Herald* which ght be supposed to look cheerfully woope's sorrows, thus grandly touche the Clearfield man:

"Swo in very poor health, but not withsta g his feebleness, the opportunity to nce the inhabitants of the oil regio nd Titusville in particular, seemed to gorate his physical system, and inspi s brain with terrible denun- ciating pow which he poured forth with great force venom upon the devoted heads of the ple of the oil regions.

The *Courier* ave Bucher a northwestern scorcher the o r day, and now we have a "gente wiper to Swoope" in the shap of a popu r and numerously signed protest fr m citi ns of all parties" indignantly d ying and repudiating the charges of genera immorality and contempt of he mandates of the court brought ag ainst the people of these regions and in particular of thisity."

And in vie of the desecration of his important offic by the slander of absent and innocent arties, to gratify his private pique and alice, we hereby protest against the con nuance i office of this man."

Swoope bits bac in the *leader* yesterday, and says "tha *many* of hem resisted the government—tha they ha bored Turner—that a couple o wealthy Titusville men refused to obey an injunc ion of the United States Co rt, Gantng all, this, it must be admitted that Mr. Swoope "put his foot in it" by denouncing in sweeping terms a whole community or the short-comings of a few ind viduals.

THE LOURINGER MURDER TRIAL

Verdict—Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

On the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday morning, the jury empannelled in the case of Peter Louringer, tried for the murder of Jacob Duffield came into Court and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The virdict was taken in the usual form, and the jury announced through their foreman that they had found the defendant guilty of murder of the second degree, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court. The verdict was evidently a surprise to the defendant, who could not conceal his emotion when the finding was announced. M. Swartzwelder, Esq., counsel for the defendant, subsequently moved for a new trial and arrest of judgmont, and stated that reasons therefore would be filed in proper time. The defendant was then remanded to jail.

A SMALL boy, twelve years old, named John Plummer, who made his home with Nelson McFarland, whilst eating an apple, on Monday last, at school in the Moody District, got a piece of the core in his wind-pipe, from which he choked to death in a few minutes.—*Wyandotte Union.*

EXIT ROBINSON.

Gone into Winter Quarters.

On Saturday morning Robinson and Breeze were taken to the work-house, Mccord paying his fine and getting out. Robinson was handcuffed and placed in charge of an officer who started with him to Claremont. The woman, Mary McHenry, whom he so outrageously assaulted, was not well enough Saturday to appear at the mayre's office to make information. She, however, will bring a charge of assault and battery against him, and peaceable citizens will be consoled with the belief that David will, in all the likehood, be kept from their midst for a longer term even than a year. Robinson displayed his inmate goodness of heart by expressing a desire to get "even" with the prosecutrix. From present appearances his chance of getting "even" with anybody for a few years, is tolerably remote.

Western Pennsylvania Patents.

The following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, during the week ending January 16th, 1872:

Threshing machine, J. S. Keller and J. L. Stoner, Ephrata township, Pa.

Earth closet, B. T. Kent, Westchester, Pa.

Washing machine, S. Ainsworth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corn planter, J. L. Krider, Chestnut Level, Pa.

Panel raising machine, J. H. Millspaugh, assignor to Millspaugh, Rowley & Millspaugh, all of Williamsport, Pa.

Earth closet, H. Sherman, Waverly, Pa.

Water wheel, A. H. Brubaker, Brunersville, Pa.

Hose coupling, T. W. Welsh, assignor to the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NEW YORK ROBBERS.

The Testimony Too Damaging to Grant.

[Horace Greeley in Saturday's Tribune.]

The Custom House Committee is credited with an intention of avoiding a return to this city, the pretense being made of a continuance of the investigation in Washington! Gentlemen! *you* can't afford it! The whole country would recognize that as predestinate and foreordained Whitewashing! And besides, since every investigation, as we all agree, can only redound to the credit of the Administration, we insist that this one shall thoroughly go to the bottom. He is no friend of the Administration who tries to sneak out of the work, or away from the only place where the work can be done. We now call upon the country to watch this Committee, and see who shows any unwillingness to come back to the barely begun task of investigating the New York Custom House. Spot the men who wince, and want to get out!

A Radical Congressional Blackguard as Seen by a Radical Paper.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Mr. Henry Snapp, the new member o Congress from Illinois, is ambitious of political distinction, and yesterday he devoted his maiden effort in the House of Representatives to encouraging Messrs. Carpenter and Butler in their war upon the President's civil service reform. Mr. Snapp believes in the good old doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." But it was Mr. Snapp's manern rather than his matter that attracted the galleries and amazed the floor. If a gorilla, representing a constituency of lions, tigers and apes in Central Africa, had arisen from a seat in the House, he could hardly have created more amusement or astonishment. A crowd of members gathered about him, and a "row of Democrats, three deep," stood before him to receive the shock of the occasional attacks which he directed against them. Mr. Snapp having been recently elected to Congress, is naturally disappointed at the loss of that patronage which he had anticipated. He accordingly declared the plan of Civil Service Reform to be a contrivance of the Democrats to break up the Republican party. Turning to the "row of Democrats, three deep," he said: "You are hungry for offices, but you can't come it." With this the gentlemen placed his thumb on his nose and wriggled his fingers, in token of supreme contempt. By various other remarkable gestures and contortions the member showed that statesmanship has gained what the negro minstrel business could ill afford to lose.

That Buffalo Hunt.

According to the N. Y. *Post*, the Grand Duke ALEXIS ought to be indicted for cruelty to animals for murdering buffaloes. It says:

Of course, then, a practice sanctioned alike by the great and the insignificant of all ages must be intrinsically meritorious. And yet, it is not without a pang of regret that we read of the noble buffalo rushing along the western canon, pursued to death by a relentless duke and an excited troop of followers; while the young buffalo-calf, on whom the murderous weapons were next turned, makes a sad picture as he falls bleeding on the snow. For all this is wanton destruction of animal life, and is, in fact, quite as cruel as pigeon-shooting or as rat-baiting. Of this there can be no doubt, and yet because the hunters are princes and generals, and the hunted a "huge, earth-shaking beast," the records of the deed are read with envious wonder all over the country, even by those who would scorn to shoot pigeons after the manner introduced from England by divers gentlemen of New York, and emulated at Chicago by the Grand Duke himself.

It will be argued by men who favor the bloody sport of buffalo-hunting that it is a noble art, giving the victim at least half a chance of escape; and this last fact certainly raises the exploits of our Russian visitor somewhat above the vulgar level of pigeon shooting or rat baiting. The mere element of size has always its effect. The dying struggles of a lion may be grand, while the last spasms of a rat are sure to be revolting; but the cruelty which wantonly kills both of these creatures is cruelty in either case. Some philosophers have asserted that insects do not feel, in their tiny frames, the agonies or which larger organisms are capable, while others maintain that in proportion to their size their sufferings are quite as intense. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the death agonies of the big beasts of the plains are severe; and yet the voice of the world is likely, hereafter as heretofore, to regard the hunting of animals to death as noble sport for men of character and intelligence.

Rough Skin
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A PENNSYLVANIA clergyman has written a history of Satan.

THE Greenville *Argus* has passed into the hands of Henry Watson, Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, who will make it emphatically a live paper.

JOSEPH FISHER, of Laporte township, Sullivan county, recently killed thirteen deer, four porcupines, two wild turkeys and one wild hog, all in eleven days.

THE upper portions of Columbia county have always been pretty well supplied with squirrels, but Chester county, if the truth be told, is ahead. While squirrels of the gray and red species are caught here.

A HEIFER belonging to Jacob Urban, of Conestoga Centre, Lancaster county, a few days since gave birth to three calves, all of which weighed together one hundred and forty pounds. This is extraordinary.

THE floating population has left Connellsville for the winter. Very little outdoor business doing now. Saw mills, planing mills and machine shops are running with their usual energy.

AT Williamsport, Pa., the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation held a meeting on Sunday, and adopted resolutions declaring their adherence to Father Stack in his contest with Bishop O'Hara.

THE Democrats of Bedford county present J. M. Reynolds, Esq., as their choice to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the death of J. W. Dickerson, Esq. Bedford and Fulton form the Legislative district.—*Valley Spirit.*

PRESTON M. KOONS, convicted on three indictments, at Allentown, of setting fire to different buildings, has been sentenced by Judge Longaker to 10 years and 6 months imprisonment. There are two more indictments for similar offences pending against this young incendiary.

A POPLAR tree, cut in Fairview township, York county, measured three feet four inches in diameter, and fifty-two feet to the first limb. Fifty-nine feet were sawed into scantling, made one thousand and seven hundred and ninety-two feet, and sold at $25 per thousand, amounting to $44,80.

LAWRENCE county is cursed with a gang of organized scoundrels far worse that those of the dark districts of South Carolina. And yet this is a "highly moral" county with a heavy majority for the intelligent (?) party.—*New Castle Gazette.*

CORNELIUS REDD, oldest son of John Redd, of Amwell township, Washington county, was killed by the fall of a tree on Monday last. Some time during the day he took his axe and went to the woods to chop, but did not return in the evening as was expected. Towards nine o'clock the family became uneasy, and going out in search of him where he had been at work, were horrified to find him crushed to death.

MR. FRED DECKER, a good Democratic farmer, living near the Agricultural College, in Harris township, slaughtered an immense hog the other day, which weighed, when dressed six hundred and sixteen pounds. This beats Mr. Brown's big hog, and is the largest yet that we have heard of.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Samuel Hewitt and his two sons, of Butler township, succeeded in capturing a monster wild cat alive, in the neighborhood of Henry Rice's, Menalleu township. The party were out after foxes, and their dogs striking the trail of the wild cat, followed it, and ran the animal into a hollow log.—*Gettysburg Compiler*

AND now the Erie *Observer* prints the "wild tea cancer cure" and vouches for "Mr. J. B. Williams Health Officer of Allegheny" as "a gentleman well known to the community" etc. As Mr. Williams has not yet denied the statements of two of our exchanges and printed in these columns to the effect that he was interested in the "wild tea" business and took that means of securing free advertising we are almost led to believe that either Williams, or wild tea, or both are a fraud. We do not know Williams and it may have been a sharp dodge practiced by some enterprising drug firm. Who can enlighten us?

OHIO NEWS.

THE Methodist Church at Akron has the largest organ in the West. It cost $8,500.

ON Monday night of last week the tannery and buildings of Mr. M. A. Gardner, of Mechanicsville, were burned.

FIFTEEN thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by in fire Tippecanoe, Harrison county, on the 31st inst. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MR. JAMES HENDERSON and William Bleakly, wholesale grocers of Wellsville, have been found guilty in the United States Court at Cleviand, of a violation of the revenue law.

DR. CARY, the celebrated surgeon of Salem, died on the 10th inst., the result of injuries received by being thrown from a sulky on New Years day.

JUDGE THURMAN has been invited by the literary societies of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, to deliver the usual annual address before them. He has accepted the invitation.

DR. MARTIN WILSON, one of the oldest citizens of Harrison county, died in Cediz on last Wednesday week. Mr Wilson was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was in the 87th year of his age.

BARNEY GROSRY, a poor waif that floated around Mt. Vernon for some years past, without friends, or kindred, or home, died on Thursday last, and was decently intered on Friday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE Presbyterians at Laetonia, Columbiana county, have decided to erect a neat church, which is dedicated, paid for, and a pastor installed. This town is four and a half years old, has a population of two thousand, and four churches, German Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian.

GEO. WACHTEL, a good hearted fellaw, and a member of an excellent family, came to town yesterday, and was made drunk in one of the Loudonville hell holes. He was arrested, brought before the Mayor and fined five dollars, being intoxicated. The dram shops make the trouble everywhere.—*Independent.*

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. ctl5:1y

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

The Great Remedy for

SCROFULA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years. Has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from scrofula or other diseases of the blood, should certainly give it a trial.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GABANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 21 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France. Are the very best remedy in all cases of spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse and Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 COURTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves.* Two MINTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,
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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. New York, and will be found superior to all others quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive quality or taste. Also Rushton's (E. Y.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:2d8

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Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure

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Those failing to get relief are invited to call A consultations free. jy29 dly

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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of neglect or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

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All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skilfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhoea, Menorrhagea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn st

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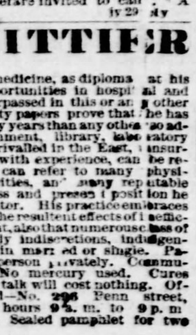
IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.



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Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS.

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS

Are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemist,

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L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O.

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

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153d Regular Monthly

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Monday, Feb. 19, 1872.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 each in Greenbacks.

Two Prizes of $1,000, Five Prizes of $500, Ten Prizes $100, each in GREENBACKS

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600. One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 5 heavy cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $200 each. Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. 500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $30 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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Wholesale Agents.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

It Will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Colors.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRES.

In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; price $2 50; outfit, $1.00. 70,000 already sold. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. dec 16: 3m W

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS?

MRS. LIVERMORE'S LECTURE AT LIBRARY HALL.

"Fair Buds of Eve" Severely Taken to Task—More Physical Development Needed—No Sin for Girls to Romp—Woman Physically Deteriorating—The Remedy Proposed.

"The first wealth is health"—EMERSON.

Library Hall was packed to its utmost capacity last evening by a select and appreciative audience, to listen to Mrs. Livermore's discussion of the interrogatory, "What Shall we do with our Daughters?" Mrs. Livermore is favorably known throughout the country as a lady of decided vim, dicided culture, and decidedly sensible views on subjects pertaining to her own sex. Her plain, straight-forward manner, natural eloquence, pithy epigramitic style, and homely common sense, and absence of meladramatic airs, were in decided contrast to the twaddle, purility, and venerable buncombe gotten off before the the same foot-lights a short time ago by that shallow vender of old ideas, Olive Logan. No one of the large audience present last night could fail to be impressed poth with the truth and pungency of Mrs. Livermore's remarks, and the obvious sincerity of her views. Instead of "cramming" for her lecture as a sophomore does for graduation day, she brought to the solution of the interesting problem, great powers of observation, a keen searching, somewhat radical intellect, and a nice sense of discrimination which added greatly to the tone and force of her remarks. The subject was treated in an eminently practical way, and without attempt at stage play or reaching after effect.

Mrs. Livermore is a plain, pleasant looking lady of good physique, dresses in plain black, cares but little for the prevailing fashions, wears no chignon, and attaches a great deal of importance to health, comfort, and the physical development of her race.

The lecturess began by referring to the "fair buds of Eve," the delights of society that were running to waste—frivolous, mentally and deteriorating physically. The lecturess puts it down as an axiom that, our education to be perfect and efficient, must antidate our birth. Children must be well born. This is an essential requisite to any change for the better. Societies and "farmers cubs" are discussing the ways and means of improving the breeds of cattle, horticultural societies are discussing with exhaustless research the improvement and culture of apples and pears, and turnips and grapes. Yet how few are discussing the grander question—what shall we do for the improvement of the human race. Objection is made that the question is too delicate, and that it is a minor question. There is an immodest modesty about this objection that refutes itself. The lecturess here alluded to the prostitution, poverty, and moral bankruptcy of certain portions of Boston, and drew a graphic picture of the denizens in the slums of the Hub.

They were wrecks, she said, mortgaged to the devil before they were born, on account of the sins of their fathers. They will steal as long as soul and body hang together. It is in their nature. They have no sense of shame, or conscience. Allusion was here made to Dick Yates, who had filled the position of Governor of Illinois, United States Senator, and who did such noble work towards saving the Union, yet only the other day, he was kicked out of a low doggery in Springfield, for being unable to pay his whisky bill. The fault was not so much his, for he had struggled manfully against it, as that he inherited the weakness.

Take society anywhere. We go into one family, and here is a cripple; into another and here is an imbecile; another is sound of mind and feeble of body. All these are the fruit of inherited vices. Time does not permit at present o an extended argument, on this question. My object at present is to call attention to the wrong itself. In New England societies are now organized to consider these grave problems. The great point is to be well born—born with good constitutions, and healthy organizations. The lecturess then alluded to the present unhealthy modes of living and dressing. A change is absolutely indispensable. Weakness and womanliness are made to be synonymous. I pass by a High School in Boston; the boys amuse themselves, take plenty of exercise, and go to their studies with renewed zest. The girls saunter along on high heeled boots, wear long hair, just as their mothers do, are given to drapery, paniers, &c., are buckled together at the waist and shoulders so that they cannot breathe. On graduation day they get all the prizes and diplomas, and the boys get health instead. When the girls quit school they get into the hands of the doctors, become perpetual invalids, take to the seaside and the mountains, their room smells like a drug shop, full of vials, drugs and dead. The sunshine is excluded and open air exercise curtailed. Change of dress is wanted, not necessarily to a bloomer style, the present styles would do with more room. If a man was laced as tight as a woman he would suffocate. The lecturess here gave an amusing description of the Boston shoe sslesman who thought her shoe ought to be two sizes smaller. Kid gloves are worn so tight that ladies give their hand now as a dog does his paw. [Laughter]. The result of all this tight dressing and lacing is dyspepsia and invalidism and a feeling of goneness. Tea and coffee, and sometimes something stronger are resorted to as stimulants. I prefer physical development to scholarship. Ladies are afraid of the sun, because it freckles, of the wind because it tans. There is no sin in being a romp, but there is a great wrong in having a whole house brought down to the cheerfulness of a sepulchre.

The great thing wanted is physical development. Give girls the same share of industrial and intellectual education. Boys are more given to shape their career. Girls leave all to circumstances, and they go from school to the father's parlor, become dawdling, lazy and given to parlor loafing. Boys act differently, as if they were "the heirs of all the ages." The average woman knows as much as the average man. Give them an opportunity to put their talents to practical use. Their capabilities are different; each has the qualities the other lacks; each should be educated for their specialties, physically, morally and intellectually. The lecturer concluded amid great applause.

TUESDAY morning a laboring man named Carr, was killed on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Torrens Station. He boarded near Torrens, and was coming to Millvale to his work. At the station he become confused, and instead of getting upon the platform he got upon the track in front of Wall's accommodation train. The train struck him and injured him so that he died in ten minutes. He was thirty years of age and unmarried. A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest.

MEMENTOES OF THE DEAD.

Memorial Windows of Trinity Church.

In nothing is the religious sentiment, and the hope of the future so beautifully and so fittingly demonstrated as in commemorating the worth of those whose good deeds live after them, and which is not interred with their bones. In the chancel of the new Trinity Church on Sixth avenue the congregation have depicted on the stained glass windows the tribute of the members of the church to the worth of five departed Bishops, who were connected ministerially with Trinity Church, and who afterwards shed a lustre of learning and good deeds on the Episcopate in other States. On the left of the chancel is the inscription:

"Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania from 1858 to 1861." Underneath is the inscription: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." And below "*In Memoriam*," in large Greek letters. Higher up is the keys and staff, symbolic of power and jurisdiction, and above all beautiful Scriptural figures, symbolizing the Episcopate.

On the second window is the inscription:

"Rt. Rev. Alonso Potter, D. D., L. L. D., Third Bishop of Pa. *Nat.* 1800; *Obit*, 1865."

On the lower panel the Sacred Book is open, while above are the staff, keys ank cross with a dove, symbolizing the Holy Spirit descending on the open volume. In a circle is the inscription: "Founded 1785," and above a group patriarchal figures.

On the adjoining window is the inscription:

Rt. Rev. W. White, First Bishop of Pa. Consecrated in Lambeth Chapel, England, February 4, 1787. Died July 17, 1836."

Underneath is the inscription:

"For Mine eyes hath seen my Salvation," and below this a pallium and Bishop's hat. On one side of the window is a vessel at sea, and above all, a female figure with doves in a basket, and smiling infant gazing intently on the group

On the fourth window is the inscription: "In memory of John Henry Hopkins seven years Rector of this parish, afterwards first Bishop of Vermont, and Presiding Bishop." Underneath this is the scriptural quotation: "Prepare the way of the Lord; make straight his paths." Below this is a shield with symbolic devices, and the crook and keys symbolic of authority, while on two scrolls crossing the shields are the inscriptions, "*Aut Suavitate aut vi*"—Either by kindness or by power," and "*Pro Ecclesia Dei*"—"For the Church of God." Above all is a group of patriarchal figures carrying the cross.

On the fifth memorial window is the inscription: Rt. Rev. Geo. Upfold, First Bishop of Indiana, Rector of this Parish from 1831 to 1857." Beneath are the scriptural words: "Is any man sick among you, let him call for the Elders of the Church." Below this a shield with an azure background, and a flaming cross in the centre, and underneath is the latin inscription "*Lux oritur Indiania*"—He was a light to the people of Indiana," and opposite this, on a small panel, are the words: "He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." Above this are angelic groups, mildness and charity beaming in their countenances.

Scattered through the church are memorial windows of deceased lay members who have been beneficiaries of the church and commemorated for their charity and good works.

To-morrow being the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, the new church edifice will be solemnly set apart with impressive cermonies for worship, according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sale of Pews Yesterday—$26,000 Premiums Realized.

The attendance at the sale of pews of Trinity Church, yesterday morning, was well attended, and the prices realized eminently satisfactory. The magnificent new church building, which has just been completed, at a cost of $200,000, is one of the finest in the city. The congregation numbers some of our wealthiest and most liberal minded citizens; and the edifice is at once an ornament to the city, and a credit to the members.

The following is a list of the premiums over the assessed value of each pew sold, which ranges in price from $700 to $1,000. The annual rental to be paid in addition, ranges from $75 to $100:

No. of Pew.	Premium.	Purchaser.
75	$ 100	J. H. Shoenberger.
68	100	J. H. Shoenberger.
145	100	J. H. Shoenberger.
106	100	J. H. Shoenberger.
109	100	J. H. Shoenberger.
72	150	J. H. Shoenberger.
6	1,150	W. Holmes.
7	1,150	W. Holmes.
78	1,150	W. Holmes.
19	1,150	W. Holmes.
74	1,150	W. Holmes.
77	1,650	James M. Cooper.
1	1,600	James M. Cooper.
79	1,300	Thos. M. Howe.
80	1,300	Thos. M. Howe.
116	1,300	Thos. M. Howe.
110	2,000	J. H. Shoenberger.
111	2,000	J. H. Shoenberger.
81	1,800	A. D. Smith.
63	700	A. W. Painter.
62	825	Joseph Finch.
85	825	Joseph Finch.
60	1,000	Benj. Bakewell.
62	600	Christian Zug.
61	600	Christian Zug.
72	500	Henry Ingram.
66	300	Wm. McKnight.
118	300	S. Jarvis.
59	350	Calvin Adams.
84	350	Calvin Adams.
112	350	Calvin Adams.
58	350	John Brown.
85	700	James White.
56	175	W. B. Robinson.
57	179	Josiah King.
30	175	W. C. Robinson.
74	150	J. McG. Woods.
69	150	H. J. Bailey.
121	200	W. J. Anderson.
25	175	Geo. McBride.
122	175	J. C. Dunlevy.
123	150	T. C. Jenkins.
19	150	Mrs. Kerr.
55	125	Mrs. S. Gormly
26	125	John Scott, Jr.
31	125	B. Jones.
117	50	Reuben Miller, Jr.
36	50	Reuben Miller, Jr.
17	50	H. Brunot.
140	150	S. Musgrave.
139	50	W. H. English.
114	25	Mrs. Dain.
23	50	Thos. M. Howe.

Fifty-two pews, it will be seen from the above, were sold at a premium of over twenty-six thousand dollars.

The Thief

Who was arrested for robbing Parsons' store in this town, was found to have a quantity of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR in his possession. When asked why he wished to steal that article, he answered that he "wanted to restore his hair, for it was hard to be a thief and bald too." If that invention of the great chemist could restore a faded character as effectually as it does their natural beauty to gray and bald heads—it would surely be, as they say it now is, truly invaluable.—*Lewiston (Me) Journal.*

Swoope.

The Titusville papers still keep up the fire on our Jeffreys of the Western Circuit. The *Herald*, Radical, prints extracts from the "loil" organs here and says:

"We don't like the spirit or langnage altogether of some of these comments. They are decidedly "sassy" and exquisitely provoking, and seem almost designed to exasperate our wounded sensibilities. But, Lord save us! what can we do about it? We confess we don't see any help for us."

The *Courier* says:

"The attempt on the part of Swoope and his satellites, to create an impression that party politics has anything to do with this matter, will not carry. Just as many Republicans as Democrats in Titusville are indignant at this man's villification of our community. There were more Republicans than Democrats who signed the protest against continuing him in office. We can only pity those driven to such miserable dodges. Whether the administration will be benefitted by keeping Swoope in office, we leave to its friends to decide. The enemies of the administration might rejoice at his promotion. Nor will his alleged fidelity tend to palliate his outrageous abuse showered upon an innocent people"

Swoope ought to write a card.

Be Careful.

In these days, when tight hats, hot air, and sedentary occupations, cause the hair to fall out, it is a matter of no little importance to know which of the hair preparations are of any value, The majority as has been frequently proved by the first dermatologists, or hair doctors, possess little or no merit. Such being the fact, it is consoling to those to those afflicted to know there is really one good article, which is recommended and used by the first medical authority, and has stood every test, many years. This preparation is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—a truly scientific compound, which is unquestionably the best preparation of the kind new before the American public. It will restore to gray hair its original color, cleanse the head thoroughly, cure all eruption of the scalp; and will always restore the hair so long as any germs remain, as they almost invariably do, until extreme old age has destroyed the roots. The original article is made by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—*Forney's Press, Jan. 25, 1868.* D&W-1T

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow and yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body a dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation in many cases a dry teazing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forbodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all first class Druggist. 567.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	109
United States 6s, 1881	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	116⅝
United States 10-40s	110⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	116⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅝
Union Pacific Road	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 25, 1872.

REMARKS—There are no new or noticeables features in the markets, which for the most part rule uniform. The weather is still cold and disagreeable, with the streets and sidewalks in a wretched condition. There is some difference in opinion among flour dealers as to the future of that article, some holding that it will go up, whilst others hold that prices will remain at or near the present figures. Whatever may be the result, the consumer will be the first to feel the upward or downward movement. Large amounts of green meats are arriving and are being cured by our leading dealers in bacon and provisions, which in due time they will offer in the market as an A No. 1 article, for which they are so justly celebrated.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,018
Wheat, sks	149
Rye, sacks	714
Butter, pks	67
Apples, bbls	110
Corn, sks	291
Barley, sks	130
Oats, sks	999
Bacon, pcs	4,666
Bacor, tcs	18
Cheese, bxs	87

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The leading houses report a good business demand at the following: Sugar cured hams 13a13½c; shoulders 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; ham sausages 11c; lard in tierces strained 9½c; kitts 10c, buckets and kegs 10a11c pigs feet $2 25 per keg; mess pork $15 00.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand for most descriptions. Coffee is held firmly, but there is no alteration in prices; sugars are weak, with a declining tendency. The current rates are:

SUGARS—Standard hards 13c; A. 12 ½; B. 12½; ex C. 12¼c; C. yellow 12 ½; Porto Rico sugars—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c. Demarara 11¼a12c. New Orleans—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11; choice 11¼c.

COFFEE—Fancy rio 26; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c. Java 28a30c. Laguayra 25a26c. Mocha 45c. Roasted coffees, pure 27. Lower grades 24a25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's 65c; white honey 65c; Lovering's 60c; Durrant's 65c; sugar drips 75c; Brune's 65c; other grades 48a60c; New Orleans molasses old 50; new crop 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9½; good 9; fair 8½c; Rangoon's 8c; Patna 8¼c.

SPICES—Pepper 22c; allspice 18c; cassia 50c; cloves 25c; nutmegs $1 40.

HAY—The market was dull, but no lower. The falling off in the receipts has strenghtened the confidence of holders for the future. We note sales at $20 00a25 00 per ton as per quality.

POTATOES—Are steady, with a fair demand at 70a80c per bushel.

APPLES—The demand was less active still we can report a fair business doing, with a supply equal to the demand; the current rates were as follows: Fair to good $3a3 50; prime to choice $4a4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BTTTER—We have nothing new to note; the asking rates were common to fair 50a55c; prime to choice 60a65c per gallon; stock large.

ASHES—The leading houses report a good business at the following prices: Soda ash 5c; potash, common 4c; refined 4½a4¾c; nitrate soda 5c, potash 10c; pearls 11c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull, being freely offered at 4c per pound, or $8 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market has undergone no improvement since our last. The supply is largely in excess of the demand, and holders are anxious to realize. We can report sales of prime roll for table use at 20a22c; fair to medium 12a15c. The eastern markets are reported very dull.

BROOM CORN—Dull, but no lower. Holders are asking 7a8a10c per lb., as per quality and condition.

BEANS—The market was a dull one, and the prices are the same as have been current for some time, $2 00a2 50 per bu.

CORN MEAL—Dull but no lower; we note sales by the cwt at $1 50; per bushel, 80c. Stocks ample.

CIDER—The market was a quiet one, the season for activity being over; prices have undergone no change, with sales at $6a8a10 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—In good supply, with sales of eastern at $13a16 per bbl; Sackett's Belle $17.

CHEESE—The demand is improving, without any change in prices; we note sales of Goshen at $16a15½c; factory 14a 14½c; dairy 12½a13½c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The Penna. Salt Company quote at $6 per case.

CARBON OIL—The market was a quiet one, the supply being fully up with the demand; we can report sales of standard brands at 21c per gallon; store rates at the usual advance.

DRESSED HOGS—Season about over; we hear of an occasional sale at 5¾a6c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull with a supply in excess of the demand. Peaches, halves at 10a10¾c; mixed at 8a8¾c; quarters at 7a7¾c; pealed at 15a20c; blackberries at 14a15c. Apples, common to fair at 6¾a7¾c. prime to choice at 8a8¾c per pound.

EGGS—Market quiet demand less active fresh ones quoted at 35a36c; pickled at 25a28 per dozen.

FEATHERS—Steady; sales of No. 1 live geese at 80a73c. to the trade in a small way at 78a82c; mixed at 40a60c.

FLOUR—As the markets both east and west are dull, as a matter of course pretty much the same feeling would exist here with a fair stock in hand; we note sales as follows: Common to good spring extras at $7a7 50; choice Minnesota bakers' flour, $7 75; good red winter wheat, $7 25a7 50; country brands, $6 50a6 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—Receipts continue light of most description; we quote: Wheat—red, fair to prime, $1 48a1 50; amber, $1 50; white, $1 52a1 55. Oats—Held firmly with car load sales at 47a48c; from store at the usual advance. Corn—The demand has fallen off and prices are not so firm, ear and shelled, 60a62c. Rye—Scarce; it would bring good prices just now, viz: 90a95c. Barley—No improvement to notice; new spring, 75a80c; fall, 80a85c per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 25, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was steady but not very active. The extreme cold weather has put a check on trade generally, and oil in particular. In regard to prices they remain as last reported.

CRUDE.

Holders were asking the following figures:

Spot or January	10½c
S. O. all year	10½c
B. O. all year	13c

For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues to move along quietly and prices seemed a shade weaker; we quote as follows:

Spot	22½c
January	22¼c
February	22¾c
March	23 c

The above for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—The *Courier* says: The market shows a continued weak feeling at all points.

UPPER ROAD.

3,000 bbls.	s. o. 1st quarter	3 87½
3,000 "	b. o. 1st half	4 50
3,000 bbls	Spot	$3 85

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 "	b. o. 1st quarter	4 20
2,500 "	spot	4 00

OIL CITY.

1,000 "	spot	4 15
3,000 "	spot	4 17½
2,000 "	b. o. 1st quarter	4 30

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 24.—Market very dull and unchanged at $4 05 to 4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, January 24.—Market dull and quiet at $3 95a4 00.

OIL CITY, January 24.—Market quiet and very weak; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 17½.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—The market was very quiet; spot $3 80a3 85; s. o. 1st quarter $3 82½a3 85.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Market quiet.

Standard white	22⅝c
Crude	12½c
Cases	27½c
January	22⅝a22¾
February	23¾a23c
March	23c

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, January 23, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master Central yards: Cattle, 275 cars; hogs, 180 car; sheep, 103 cars; mules, 4 cars; horses, 24 cars. Comparing these with arrivals of last week, we find there has been an increase of 75 cars of cattle, five of sheep, ten of horses and a decrease of three of mules, and 68 of hogs.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light, as is usually the case at the last of the week. During the week just closed, the number of cattle on sale has been large, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, with favorable advices from the east, the market ruled active at figures from ¼ to ½c higher than a week ago, but towards the close of the market became slower and prices declined a full ¼c. Some of the offerings on sale were cattle of the best grades and sold quicker and for better prices relatively than more common stock. This week country buyers, who generally take the common stock were not here in strong force, and dealers had to look to eastern buyers. While most of the strictly prime that were offered sold, some went through on first hands. The market closes with a few lots unsold, which will be held until next week or sent to Allegheny for retail. Following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra, 1,100 to 1,500 lb. steers,	$5 75a6 24
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 25a5 50
Common to medium,	4 25a5 25
Bulls, stags and cows,	3 00a4 25
Stock steers,	3 75a4 25

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs fair. The market since our last report has not changed any, though the feeling still remains not very good and hogs sell slowly. The weather turning soft with every appearance of rain has had an unfavorable effect on the market and prevents a firmness which might otherwise rule.

There is still some lots of hogs unsold which be held over. Most buyers purchased enough for the week yesterday and in consequence, the demand to-day was light and but few sales were made. Following are the rates ruling for the different kinds: Extra Philadelphia $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs., $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs., $4 20 to $4 50; rough and common $4; scalawag $3 to $3 50.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep for the week ending to-day have been rather heavy. The market has ruled moderately until Friday, when it became slower, and buyers wanted to purchase at lower prices. Dealers say the feeling is not very good, and sheep to-day are quoted at figures ¼c lower than at the beginning of the week, with some in the pens unsold. Following are the prices ruling for the different grades and kinds:

Extra, 100to 110 lbs	$6 75a7 00
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	6 25a6 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 25a5 75
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 75a5 00
Foot rot and scalawags, ₱ head.	1 50a2 50

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 25, 1872.

The receipts of cattle continue heavy, the number of buyers in attendance is not so large as usual, the bad markets east no doubt keeping some away. The quality of cattle on sale is fair. Eastern advices are unfavorable and this, with the heavy runs makes trade dull. Buyers are offish, and are purchasing very carefully. Prices are about ½c lower than last week, with no favorable prospect ahead. The following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, $5 50a6 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25a5 35; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25a5 00, bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00a4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50a4 00.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs continue light, and in quality are fair. The market, under the influence of the light receipts, favorable weather, and fair demand, is good, but stock finds ready purchasers at figures fully ¼c higher than last week. Philadelphia tops bring $5 00 per hundred lbs, which sold last week at $4 75, and Yorkers are selling as high as 4 75 for prime. At this writing the prospect looks fair for the balance of the week. Extra Philadelphia $5; good to prime Philadelphia 225 to 250 lbs, $4 80a4 95; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 55a4 75; rough to common 150 to 200 lbs, $4 35.

SHEEP.

Receipts of sheep continue fair, and the market rules moderately active at figures a little lower than last week. Buyers want to buy for lower prices, but unless the runs come heavy dealess will maintain the present rates. The quality of the sheep that have been on the market lately is good. Following are the prices ruling for the different grades: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $6 75a7 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25a6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25a5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $500; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50a2 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Gold dull at 108⅜a109.

Loans were from 3 to 6 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $21,000,000

Governments dull and steady.

Stocks opened feverish; after a slight decline advanced steadily, and have been strong all day, with a moderately active market. The most prominent stocks have been Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Wabash, Ohios, Union Pacific, and Western Union, At the close there was a disposition to realize the profits of advance, which resulted in a reaction of ⅛ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. Market closed firm.

A petition was presented to the Stock Exchange to-day, signed by a majority of the members, requesting such legislation on the part of the Board as to prevent dealings on the street after five o'clock, at which time the Exchange closes.

Money easy at 5a6 per cent.

Southern State securities on last call were weaker in Tennessees and Missouris, but firmer in new South Carolinas.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 spring $1 28; No 2 $1 42½; No 3 $1 13; rejected $1 05; seller for February $1 23; seller last half month $1 25¾. Corn firm, No 2 mixed 39½c; rejected 37c; ear 38c; seller February 40¼c. Oats dull and declined; No 2, 32c; rejected 28a28½c; seller February 32c. Rye quiet and weak; No 1 and No 2 67¾c; rejected 60a61c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 60c; No 3 48c; rejected 40a 41c; seller February 59a60¼c. Pork in fair demand, but lower; seller February $12 60; seller March $12 90. All descriptions of meats in fair demand at unchanged prices. Hogs in good demand at $4a4 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 88¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 23; No 2 $1 21½. Oats drooping; No 2 31½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 39¾c. Rye firm; No 1 70¾c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 60¼c. Mess pork dull and nominal at $12 37.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 25a8; Indiana and Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat quiet; State and western red $1 57a1 60; amber $1 63. Rye 90c. Corn dull; new yellow 64a66c. Oats firm; white 55a56c; mixed 52a53c. Mess pork firm at $14 25a 14 50. Lard firm at 9¼a9½c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour is dull and nominal with no sales. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 47½c; yellow, 48c. Oats a shade better; No 1, 41a41½c; No 2, 39c; Michigan 39½a40c. Clover seed steady; Michigan, $6 25. Hogs firm, $5 10.

A Few Weeks Since While Suffering

From a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three or four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—Rev. B. F. HADDEN, *Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.*

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has relieved the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggist generally

[redacted]

DIED.

TALTY—On Monday, January 22d, at 6.45, P. M. Mrs. BRIDGET TALTY, wife of Mr. Michael Talty, in the 28th year of her age.

ARRISON—On Wednesday morning, January 24, at 11 o'clock, of heart disease, LIZZIE H., daughter of James and Ann Harrison, aged 13 years, 9 months and 5 days.

LANDWEHR—On Thursday morning, January 18th, at half-past six o'clock, Mrs. AMELIA H. S., wife of Henry B. Landwehr, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

RITCHEY—On Sunday, January 21, 1872, CLARA daughter of Newton and Alice Ritchey, aged 16 months.

O'HARE—On Monday morning, January 22, at 3 o'clock, PETER, youngest son of Michael and Grace O'Hare, aged 14 months.

WARD—On Sunday, January 21st, 1872, at 10 o'clock, P. M., BENJAMIN WARD, sheet steel roller, aged 38 years.

SMITH—On Sunday afternoon, January 20, at 2½ o'clock, DANIEL F. SMITH, of Birmingham, aged 23 years and 4 months.

NESBIT—On Tuesday night, January 23d, 1872, at 12 o'clock, NAVARINE RUTH, infant daughter of William W. and Lizzie M. Nesbit, aged 9 months and 23 days.

Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold or wet weather. In short the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs! but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand safeguard of health*. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. If other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

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GRATEFUL GREETINGS.

The heart that is made glad rejoices with an uncommon joy; the sick man who has been restored to health feels his heart warm with gratitude in the renewal of that life, and he bstows his grateful feelings upon those who have been instrumental in the work of restoration. We ask those who have been benefitted by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to speak its virtus far and wide; sound its praises long and loud, until every sufferer in the land has heard of its extraordinary merits. There is no use in disputing its efficacy. Its cures, its principles of action, its scientific combination, will at once set to right all biased and mercenary opposition. The cures it has made, the long experience of Dr. Keyser in the compounding of medicine; his success as a practitioner in lung diseases, all stamp it as a reliable and extraordinary medicine, whose equal has never yet been compounded.

The Doctor's cures, he re in the city, are numerous and reliable. But what is of more value to the consumptive than all this is the hope and prospect of a cure after all the ordinary means have failed. Try Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold at 167 Liberty street, at $1 50 perbottle, or 6 for $5. Private office back of the store from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday and Tuesday.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A WOOLEN Mill in Allegheny City, containing four sets 48 inch cards, looms and all other first class machinery necessary for a good mill, in complete running order. Possession can be had immediately. For particulars inquire of H. Childs, 123 Wood street. jan25:d&w3w

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